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VOL. XVIII NO. 171– BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

BOMBAY'S MOST MEMORABLE NIGHT

—:o:—

Ban On Tilak Day Procession

"WAR COUNCIL" DEFIES POLICE CHIEF'S ORDER

Malaviyaji Volunteers To Lead The Demonstrators

PASSAGE AT ARMS WITH POLICE OFFICER

Working Committee Members Squat On The Road

A huge column of Khaddar-clad men and women, more than a mile long, who were participating in the Tilak Anniversary procession were held up by the police at Cruickshank Road. A strong police cordon was drawn across Bori Bunder end to prevent their entry into what is now christened as the "Lathi Chowk" on their way to Hornby Road.

The venerable Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, at one time, a leader who held moderate views, became a staunch Satyagrahi and ordered his "army" to squat on the road until the procession was allowed to pass through Hornby Road, the route originally planned out by the local Congress Committee.

All approaches to Bori Bunder were crowded. Terraces and every position of vantage were occupied by throngs of spectators to witness satyagraha of a unique character.

For hours together it was a game of 'wait and see.' The processionists led by Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the Bombay "War Council" refused to budge an inchu and the police on their part kept to their posts by regular shifts.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting Congress President, Mrs. Kamla Nehru and all the members of the Congress Working Committee who were in Bombay joined the processionists and squated themselves on the road.

POLICE CHIEF'S ORDER.

The local Congress Committee had declared their intention of observing the Tilak Anniversary by organising a huge procession. According to the route planned out by the Committee the procession having coming up to Cruickshank Road, near the Municipal Office would turn into Hornby Road and terminate at Azad Maidan via the Esplanade Road.

An order was served on Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the B.P.C.C. the same morning prohibiting the entry of the procession into the Hornby Road by the Police Commissioner."

"WAR COUNCIL'S" DECISION.

In defiance of the police ban, the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Commitee, decided to take the Tilak Anniversary procession along the original route.

At the stroke of four in the evening about 10,000 people assembled at the Chowpaty Sands to pay homage to the late Lokamanya Tilak. Flowers were offered to the "Samadhi" of the late Lokamanya at Chowpaty and glowing tributes were paid to his memory by Mr. P. R. Lele, the Vice-President of the B.P.C.C.

The public meeting then formed itself into a procession and started on its eventful march. The procession was led by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President, Mr. P. R. Lele, Vice-President, Mr. S. D. Palekar and Mr. Ramakant, Secretaries of the B.P.C.C.

POLICE "BANDOBUST."

The police had taken elaborate precautions to enforce the Commissioner's ban. At Chowpaty a pose of constables armed with 'lathis' were kept in readiness near the Vianelli's. At all junctions along the route of the police were conspicuous by their presence.

At Bori Bunder the police "bandobust" commenced even before 4 p.m. About 500 constables armed with 'lathis', 40 mounted police and a number of sergeants and police officers were on duty. A strong cordon of policemen was placed across the Cruickshank Road in front of the Municipal Office with a view to prevent the procession from going further.

SOLDIERS KEPT IN READINESS.

A company of soldiers were kept in readiness at the Army quarters near the Esplanade Maidan. Parties of police kept themselves ready at every junction waiting the approach of the procession. Mr. Healy, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Curry and Mr. Coghlan, Deputy Commissioners were for some time present on the scene. Later Mr. Hr H. P. H. Dastur the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Clee, Acting Director of Information; also witnessed the satyagraha.

SIKHS IN THE VANGUARD.

The procession which started from Chowpaty swelled as it wended its way. At Girgaum the procession was a mile long. A contingent of picked Sikh volunteers formed the vanguard and these were immediately followed women members of the Desh Sevika Sangha in their orange coloured sarees. National flags were flying in the hands of many Desh Sevikas.

MALAVIYAJI OFFERS TO LEAD PROCESSION.

At Kalbadevi Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya joined the procession and offered to lead it. To the accompaniment of tremendous cheers he came at the head of the procession which marched towards Dhobi Talao.

Loud cheers signalled the entry of the procession into Cruickshank Road. The police placed at the Dhobi Talao end of the Esplanade Maidan did not bar the progress of the procession.

Exactly at 5-35 p.m. the processionists arrived near the Municipal Office at the extreme end of Cruickshank Road where they were stopped by a cordon of policemen. An officer approached Pandit Malaviya and asked him not to proceed further.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS WITH POLICE OFFICER.

Panditji retorted: You are obstructing our way and we have every right to go wherever we like. Then there was a long conversation between Malaviyaji and the Police Officer which was as follows:—

Officer: An order has been pass-

(Continued on page 7.)

AWAITING VICEROY'S DECISION

—:o:—

Mr. Jayakar's Conversation With Mahatma Ends

POONA, Aug. 1.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar saw Mahatma Gandhi at Yeravda Jail and had one and half hours' conversation with him this afternoon at the end of which he made the following statement:—

"I have for the present finished my talk with Mahatma Gandhi. We are now awaiting the Viceroys decision on the proposal made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and myself about bringing the three Congress leaders together at Yeravda for consultation. It will not be advisable at this stage to say anything more."—A. P.

EUROPEANS AND R. T. C.

—:o:—

Sir Hubert Carr A Likely Delegate.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

I have good reasons to state that Sir Hubert Carr (Bengal) will be one of the section of the Indian wing of the Round Table Conference. Altogether there will be three Europeans and so names of remaining two are being canvassed but it is learnt that they will be chosen from among the following Mr. C. E. Wood (Madras) Mr. W L Travers (Bengal mofussil) Mr. E L Price (Karachi) Mr. Gavin Jones (Cawnpore), and Sir Hugh Coke (Bombay).

FOREST LAW SATYAGRAHA IN NASIK

—:o:—

Race Between Baglan And Kalvan

100 MORE PATELS RESIGN.

(Through the Satyagraha Shibir Satana.)

NASIK, Aug. 1.

The Forest Satyagraha competition is going on between the Baglland and Kalvan talukas. A mass meeting of the Kalvan taluka of about 30,000 people was held on July 30 in which it was decided not to pay the grazing fees. Messrs. Balashet and Vathare the prominent leaders are arrested. Hundred Patils have resigned. The raid by the Baglan peasants, on forest grass is fixed for the fifth inst. Mr. Ghilwed Patraw is sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

—:o:—

Forest Law Breaking Going Strong.

YEOTMAL, July 31.

To-day Pandit Harishankar Gujarati Kirtankar led a batch consisting of ten volunteers to break the Forest Laws and Mr. Dattopant Bhatkhande also led a batch. In all 22 persons broke the Forest Law by cutting grass.

None was arrested.

A message from Buldhana states that the Forest Law Civil Disobedience campaign will begin on 1st August near Buldhana.—A. P.

MISCHIEF BY SOME ANGLO-INDIAN YOUTHS.

Latest News About Tilak Day Procession.

SEE STOP PRESS.

ON PAGE 7.

TREATED WORSE THAN CRIMINALS

—:o:—

Political Prisoners Ordeal

DISTINGUISHED LEADERS HANDCUFFED.

LYALLPUR, July 30.

17 political prisoners were transferred to Attock jail from here. All of them were in handcuffs and fetters.

B. Jeswan Singh Jhabal, a very respectable and distinguished leader of the District, and S. Chanan Singh, an old Nationalist of more than sixty years of age both fettered and hand cuffed on both hands were seen walking on the platform before the trian arrived.

When interviewed by the Free Press representative they made serious complaints against the treatment meted out to them in jail. They stated that they were locked up in solitary cells, while the other criminals of the worst type were given barracks, where open air could be enjoyed. They further stated that they would be goaded to resort to some drastic action if they were subjected to such treatment any more.

It is reported the treatment meted out to political prisoners in Lyallpur jail is not at all satisfactory. It is stated nearly 60 criminal convicts are allowed to sleep in the open while the political prisoners are shut up in dark and dingy cells. In a room 15 ft. by 12 ft. Seven political prisoners used to be kept and there was no latrine arrangements along with that room. The crisis came when S. Shiv Singh who was suffering from fever was shut up with 6 others on the 24th July. He was given laxatives, but when he stood in need of answering nature's calls he was not allowed to go out of the room for three hours as a result of which he was forced to answer the call of nature in his eating utensils. Though he was suffering from fever on the day of transfer, he was fettered.

KOLABA, July 30.

A new Satyagraha camp has been opened in Narangi, fourteen miles from Alibag.—Free Press.

DUTY OF EVERY INDIAN TO HELP NATIONAL STRUGGLE

—:o:—

"Muslims Cannot Be Denied The Fruits Of Freedom"

MALAVIYAJI AT DONGRI MEETING

Under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party, a mammoth meeting was held on the Dongri Maidan on Thursday night. Thousands of Muslims belonging to the different sections of the community attended the meeting. Dr. Rajab Ali Patel presided, and Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani addressed the meeting at great length. It came to a close at a very late hour in the night.

SARDAR ADDRESSES.

Sardar Vallabhbhai, in a speech in Gujarati, said that he was glad to see the great Muslim community taking its due part in the national fight. The fight that the Congress was carrying on was for the good and betterment of the lot of the masses, the peasants and the workers in the country. He himself was a villager and claimed to know of the village life and the needs of the peasants more than anybody else. In his work for the last 12 years the villages of Gujarat he had the portunity to come into very contact with the peasants. Hindu and Muslim and he could even say that he knew the Muslim peasants better than many Muslim leaders did. He could say that the needs of the peasants, whether they were Hindus or Muslims were exactly the same.' He refuted the idea that Muslims were not with the Hindus in the present fight.

MUSLIM PEASANTS' HELP.

The Muslim peasants of Gujarat had given him their full support and the great part that Muslim leaders like Sjt. Abbas Tyebji and the Imamsaheb. For the last 15 years there had been no difference of opinion among them, for they were all working for the same cause and there was no reason for any such difference. He was glad to notice that Hindus and Muslims both had now realised that it was futile to break their own heads when they had to fight a third party and he was much pleased when he found in Bombay—which had unfortunately been the hotbed of communal riots for a short time last year—Hindu and Muslim youths suffering together for the common cause of their Motherland. He felt sure that this common suffering would bind them together for ever and there could be no more internal fighting among the Indians.

Concluding, he referred to the resolution of the Working Committee regarding boycott of the Councils and exhorted the audience to carry on whatever programme was chalked out by the Congress.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered a very forceful speech in Hindustani. He spoke for over an hour, and the huge audience listened to him with rapt attention for all the time he was speaking.

He began the speech with the declaration that India was a country of those who were born in this country, no matter to what faith or creed they belonged. Whether they were Hindus or Muslims, Parsis or Christians it was Mother India who gave a shelter to their forefathers. They themselves were born in this land and would die here. How could they then help loving this country. It was true that sometimes there were communal disturbances in the country but they must remember that such disturbances occurred only once or twice in a year or perhaps in a decade or two. He failed to understand why critics of India should magnify these occasional outbursts while they ignored the great fact that in his every-day life the average Hindu and Muslim lived in perfect peace. Despite these disturbances nobody would dare deny that Indians had a great national feeling Who was the Indian who did not take a pride in the success that the great Indian wrestler Gama achieved in Paris? he asked. Again was there any Indian who did not feel proud when he heard of the success of a young Indian aviator no matter to what community he belonged. But the critics ignored all this because they wanted to prove that India was unfit for Swaraj, because of the communal feeling existing in it.

The second charge that they brought forward against the Indians was that they were incapable of managing their own affairs. That was a baseless charge. Even at present one-third of India was being ruled by Indian princes. The forefathers of H. E. H. the Nizam ruled Hyderabad even before India was ruled by the Britishers. The Nizam was ruling it now and he would continue to rule even when the Britishers left India. Was not the Nizam an Indian? he asked.

DON'T LISTEN TO MISREPRESENTERS.

Panditji then exhorted the Muslim section of the audience not to be led away by those who deliberately misrepresented the present movement by saying that it was a struggle for "Hindu-Raj". He declared, amidst shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar," that freedom was like sunshine and rain, the gifts of nature which could not be denied to anybody, because of his caste or creed and Hindus could not, even if they dared, deny to the Muslims the fruits of freedom.

Though the Britishers believed in the theory that every nation should be ruled by its own people they denied the same to India. Britain forgot all the help that Indians rendered to her in the Great War in the form of men and money, and India had still to remain under a foreign yoke which, according to Lord Asquith, the then Premier of England, meant an intolerable degradation for any nation.

Referring to the charge of the inability of Indians to rule their own country, the Pandit said that Indians had shown their worth in every walk of life, and had even proved their superiority to the average Britisher in some respects. He threw a challenge that Britain should select five hundred young men fom any part of their country, and India in her turn should be allowed to select an equal number of youths from among the Pathans, Sikhs, Gurkhas, Rajputs and Marathas and then there should be a physical contest between the two countries, and if the Indian youths were beaten, he for one would give up his claim for Swaraj.

HOW BRITISH RULE HAS HARMED INDIA.

Continuing, Panditji drew a vivid picture of how the British rule had brought harm to India and how the economic and exchange policy was manipulated. In this connection he referred to the ratio question for which he and his colleagues in the Assembly put up a great fight which unfortunately ended in futility. He held that the present all-round depression in trade and commerce and the grinding poverty of the Indian peasant was due to this ruinous ratio which robbed Indian peasant of the enormous sum of Rs. 40 crores annually.

Alluding to the police behaviour in different parts of the country,

(Continued on page 9.)

Mahomed Ali's Bid For Speakership.

—:o:—

GOVT : TO SUPPORT HIM

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1.

The "Daily Tej" which came out to-day for the first time after three months' suspension under the Press Ordinance understands on reliable authority that Maulana Mohammed Ali intends to contest for the presidentship of the Legislative Assembly, he being certain of seat at the next general elections. The paper further understands that Government have already pledged their support to him.

MORE VILLAGES UNDER WATER IN SIND

—:o:—

Lack Of Facilities For Transporting Refugees

SHIKARPUR, Aug. 1.

(From A Correspondent.)

The flood position is practically the same, except that the current has increased in velocity in its westward course, having gone nearly ten miles from Shikarour. into the Garhiyasin taluka. It has submerged several more villages leaving the towns of Shikarpur, Garhiyasin and Kotsultan protected by bunds. Khansahib Allabux and Dr. Kishinchand yesterday went several miles in boat and had some cuts given to bunds, letting water proceed southwards relieving the tension on bunds here. The last flood remembered is that of when Shikarpur was saved by protecting bund. Then floods were mostly annual as the Indus had no Kashmmore or Sukkur begari bunds and loops. The depth of water has increased about one mile from Shikarpur Municipal limits. Bunds are being strengthened all round yesterday.

BOOKINK STOPPED.

The railway transhipped 115 passengers towards Quetta side and about 40 passengers towards Shikarpur side. The booking of passengers on either side has been mostly stopped. The passengers stranded here are being gradually transhipped according to distance and priority of their arrival. The military have just arrived to help in restoring the line. Some people have been brought in boats from Dadan villages, were they spent few days on the top of trees. More boats have arrived. About 500 people feeling homesick have returned. The danger to Shikarpur continues and the people should be induced not to return.

NON-OFFICIAL PATROL ORGANISED.

The following Flood Protection Committee is putting forth best possible efforts fighting floods in co-operation with the Government and the Panchayat on all fronts. Khansahib Allabux, President, Seth Hassasing Jessasing, who is President Hindu Panchayat, Treasurer, Mahraj Lundaram, President of the municipality, Dr. Kishinchand, Dr. Bhagwandas, Dwarkadas Rajani, pleader, Tarrachand Gujra Madhavidas Mendo and Gulabsing Lula. In view of the dacoities in broad daylight, non-official patrol has been organised under the leadership of Prabhamurti, under the auspices of the Panchayat. Seths Hassasing, Madhavdas, Daulatram, Gangadas and Chainrai are rendering valuable aid in relief work done mostly under the auspices of the Panchayat. Mirahmedkhan and Abdulrahmankhan, municipal councillors are rendering very good help.

BUNDS THREATENED BY FLOODS.

—:o:—

From A Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, Aug. 1.

The flood is now rushing towards Dhora. A big depression near. Garhiyasin main current about 1 1/2 mile wide is about half mile away from Mirza Bund where labour is chiefly engaged in strengthening the present bund. For a while, therefore, the danger is less but it must be remembered that these fragile bunds are now for Shikarpur the only line of defence. Now it will depend upon the direction the flood current takes and quantity of water spilled from the Indus August usually records high Sukkur and Attock levels, therefore, the situation cannot b regarded as free from danger. With diver spill being so incalculable it may easily bring surprises anyday.

DACOITS ACTIVE.

Strenuous efforts are, therefore, being made to strengthen all bunds and have regular day and night patrol on several bunds for dacoits prowling about for chance to rob the town also and the desire that the town being flooded, they may easilly break the bunds which are now very extensive.

LACK OF FACILITIES.

Lack of boats for the Assistant Engineer and Flood Protection Committee is causing great difficulty in fighting floods or even knowing the real situation. The Commissioner of Sind is coming here on 6th Inst.

The Railways have curtailed train service between Shikarpur and Sukkur leading to great inconvenience. Authorities should instruct Railway officials to give greater facilities and show much better sympathy in handling the emergency. Instead of six trains either way only two are running with two hours of each other. This has meant great inconvenience. The health officer, Dr. Baharsing Ajwani is busy having the whole town cleaned following the instruction of the Assistant Director of Public Health to face emergencies against cholera and melar breaking out.

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Public Notices

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1930, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Commerce House, Ballard Estate, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1930.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
For The Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.,
ALLEN BROS. & CO. (Bombay).
LTD.,
Agents.
T. V. BADDELEY,
Director.

Bombay, 26th June, 1930.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th July to 12th August, 1930, both days inclusive.
1233

NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have appointed a Committee for the promotion of the interests of the Soft Coke (Domestic Fuel) Industry in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar & Orissa.

With this object the Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee invite information from (a) Colliery Owners and (b) Dealers and Depot Holders interested in the manufacture and sale of Soft Coke:—

(a) COLLIERY OWNERS.

(1) Name and address of Colliery.
(2) Name of Owners.
(3) Maximum possible output.
(4) Average sale per month.
(5) Name and place or places to which Soft Coke is despatched.

(B) DEALERS & DEPOT HOLDERS.

(1) Name and Address.
(2) Railway Station.
(3) Average monthly requirements at each Depot.

A list of Manufacturers, Dealers and Depot Holders will be published by the Soft Coke Cess Committee who will endeavour to find a market for this commodity and bring Traders throughout India in direct touch with the Colliery Owners.

The Committee is at present collecting data, relative to the consumption and sale of Soft Coke for domestic purposes.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.
J. R. HARRISON,
President,
Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee.
1298

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 58 Sayani Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 2nd day of August 1930 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March 1930.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th July 1930 to 2nd August 1930 both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1930.
(N. B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Tuesday, the 5th August 1930, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 19th July 1930.)
1199

Public Notices.

THE PIONEER CLAY & INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

KHANAPUR, (Dist. Belgaum).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE 9TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Khanapur, on Sunday the 17th August 1930 at 2 p.m. to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accountant as at the 31st December, 1930.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business as can be transacted at ordinary General Meeting of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st August to 22nd August, 1930.
By order of the Board,
M. S. NADKARNI & CO.
Managing Agents.
Khanapur, 37th July, 1930.
1325

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from INDIANS for appointment for TRAINING AS APPRENTICE ASSISTANT MANAGERS. Candidates should send in their applications addressed to the General Manager, Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 120 Frere Road, Bombay, not later than 15th August, 1930, and should furnish the following information:—

(1) Copies of testimonials as to character etc.
(2) Record of education with copies of certificates obtained.
(3) Previous Commercial Experience.
(4) Medical Certificate as to fitness for service.
(5) Certificate of age not to exceed 25 years.

Approved candidates will be appointed on probation on a salary of Rs. 150|- per mensem for six months, and if found satisfactory, will be offered an agreement of 2-1|2 years at Rs. 200|- for the remaining period of 1st year, Rs. 250|- for the 2nd year, Rs. 300|- per mensem for the 3rd year. On expiry of this service, if found satisfactory, a further agreement for 3 years at Rs. 400|- per mensem, Rs. 450|- per mensem and Rs. 500|- per mensem will be offered.

At expiration of the six months' probationary period, applicants confirmed will be entitled to subscribe to and obtain the benefits of the Company's Provident Fund. They will be required to make periodical inspections on the Company's vessels and be prepared to be stationed for part of their service to gain experience at any of the major ports served by the Company, such as Mangalore, Karachi, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, etc., etc.
Bombay, 31st July, 1930.
1326

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 533 of 1930.

LAKHMIDAS PURSHOTTAM BHATT Plaintiff.
v/s.
SHA PADAMSEY DHANJI Defendant.

To,
SHA PHADAMSEY DHANJI.

PLEAESE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit praying for a decree against you for a sum of Rs. 4,900 with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 12th day of March, 1927, till judgment and costs of this suit and interest on judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum till payment.

Please also note that the hearing of this suit is fixed for the 13th day of August 1930.
Dated this 1st day of August, 1930.
DIVEKAR & POPATLAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1333

Public Notices.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

There is no truth in the report that Carnac Bridge Goods Depot has been closed for booking of goods traffic.
The DEPOT is OPEN for booking of goods as usual.
H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
1335

LOSS OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Scrip No. 2479 for 10 Shares Nos. 430486|95 in Madon Theatres, Limited, standing in the name of the undersigned has been LOST or MISLAID and application has been made to the Managing Agents for issue of duplicate scrip in respect thereof.
Any objection to such issue should be made to the Managing Agents, Messrs. J. F. Madon & Co., 5, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta, within a month of the date of this notice.
The public are cautioned from dealing in the shares in any way.
(Sd.) GOOLBAI HORMASJI SUNTOOK.
Registered Holder.
Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
R2954

NOTICE.

THE VIRAMGAM MUNICIPALITY wants to introduce Electricity in the town. Those who want to take contract should apply to the undersigned stating terms before 21st August, 1930.
SHIVLAL H. VYAS,
Chairman,
Electricity Committee.
Viramgam, 25-7-30.
1291

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 593 OF 1930.

Re: CHAINRAI KHIALDAS and CHATURBHUJ MENGRAJ, trading as Messrs. Khialdas Chainrai at Nagdevi Street, Barbhaya Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay and Messrs. Khialdas Chainrai, a firm carrying on business inter alia at Nagdevi Street, Bombay Debtors, Ex-parte: The IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA Petitioning Creditors.

On 31st day of July 1930 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.
Dated this 31st day of July, 1930.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
1328

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE SEWING MACHINE TRADE, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms.
A consignment of 24 well-known American Sewing Machines: treadle and 10 Folding (Drop-head) Sewing Machines: treadle.
25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days of the sale.
Private offers for the whole lot of for separate machines will be received by the undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED AFRICAN COTTON.
Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, sell by Public Auction at 1-45 P.M. (S.T.), in Messrs. Khimji Damji & Co.'s Godown No. J. 147, Sewree Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—
1 full-pressed bale African cotton A.R. quality (Country damaged).
BENNETT & CO.

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A FEW WOMEN

are lucky and are born with the regular, delicate features that constitute beauty, but beauty does not depend on this alone; any woman can be beautiful if she will take the trouble to care for her skin. Even the woman that is born beautiful must care for her skin if she wishes to retain her beauty, while a good well cared for skin will make an ugly woman good looking.

The best way of caring for the skin is to massage every night with a good greasy toilet cream and supplement this by the use of a good vanishing cream during the day; the best of all preparations for this purpose are;—

OATINE CREAM

for nightly massage

OATINE SNOW

for day use

The use of these will enhance and preserve the beauty of any woman.

Use also Oatine Shampoo Powder, the best of all cleansing and beautifying the hair—made in two kinds, for dry or greasy hair.

Oatine preparations contain no animal matter whatever, and are untouched by hand in the course of manufacture or packing.

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FOREST SATYAGRAHA IN C. P.

—:o:—

Government & Medical Schools Closed.

BARRISTER ABHYANKAR LOSES 11 POUNDS IN JAIL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Nagpur, July 29.

The Central Provinces and Berar are at present concentrating on the breaking of forest laws. The forest satyagraha is going on at Yeotmal, Buldana, Katni while preparations are almost complete to start satyagraha at Telegaon and Chandur from the 1st August, 1930. Volunteers are being enrolled for the last two named centres. A number of volunteers and their leaders have been arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at the various centres. 12 volunteers were arrested at Katni on 22nd July (Banjari forest) and 14 at Majhgawan on 23rd for breaking the forest laws.

A number of volunteers have already left Nagpur for Talegaon under the leadership of Mr. G. N. Tikekar. A hearty send-off was given to the volunteers, who were garlanded and taken out in a big orderly procession throughout the city, terminating at the Patwardhan High School ground. A public meeting was held when speakers appealed for at least 5000 volunteers for the forest satyagraha. The public were exhorted to enroll themselves as volunteers, students were asked to leave their schools and colleges and devote their time and energy in the service of the country, while every family was asked to give atleast one volunteer in the present struggle.

The Textile labour union took out a grand procession, Messrs. R. S. Rulker and P. M. Naidu marched at the head of the procession, which was very peaceful and consisted of atleast 5000 people. It paraded important thoroughfares and terminated at a meeting.

STUDENTS' ACTIVITIES.

The determination of the students to hoist the tri-coloured national flag over the buildings of their schools has caused deep anxiety. The Government High School, Saugor has been closed because the students hoisted the national flag on its buildings. The Medical School, Nagpur has been indefinitely closed because the students hoisted the national flag over the boarding house and would not take it out. The Principals of the various colleges are said to have "advised" the students not to take part in politics to the detriment of their studies and have also given a threat that if they indulge in hartals frequently they would close their colleges indefinitely.

PICKETERS MARCHED TO POLICE STATION.

A number of arrests have been made in the various districts under section 108 Cr. P.C. 5 volunteers have been arrested at Narsinghpur under Section 141 I.P.C. The volunteers who were picketing the foreign cloth shops requested Mr. Richardson, the Civil Surgeon, who had come to the market, not to buy foreign cloth. When however they saw the Civil Surgeon had actually bought foreign cloth inspite of their entreaties, they lay prostrate before his car. They are arrested and marched to the police station.

It is reported that a number of prisoners in the Central Jail, Nagpur have gone on hunger strike. They complain that of late they are getting very inferior food Barrister M. V. Abhyankar who is now in Jubbulpore Jail has been ailing since some time past from pain in stomach. Consequently he is said to have lost 11 lbs. of weight. Mr. M. S. Aney has been prisoners in the Central Jail, Nag-

Essays on "Sir C. V. Raman's have left their respective colleges and plunged in the present national struggle.

ESSAYS INVITED FROM THE GRADUATES.

Essays on "Sir C. V. Ramen's Constribution to Physical Science" are invited from the graduates of the University of not more than four years' standing. The value of the prize for the year is Rs. 300 Essays must reach the Registrar, Nagpur University by the 1st October, 1930.

The Nagpur University authorities have inaugurated a popular series of lectures in place of the old University Extension Lectures. The present series will be delivered by College Professors and atleast some of them will be in vernaculars of the province.

PLEADERS SUSPEND PRACTICE.

Messrs. J. Verma and P. S. Dhagat, pleader's of Damoh have suspended their practice and are devoting their time in the national work.

The C. P. and Berar Blind Relief Association, Nagpur appeals to the public and local bodies of the province to cooperate with them in extending the usefulness of the Association and the institute for the blind boys opened by it in Nagpur.

SJT. LAKSHMINARAIN JAILED.

—:o:—

Congress Bulletin Seized.

(Through the Provincial Congress Committee.)

AJMER, July 28

Sjt. Lakshminarain, President P.C.C. was arrested the day before yesterday under section 108 I.P.C. and taken to Nasirabad for trial. He has been sentenced to 1 year's S.I. on his refusing to furnish the securities that had been demanded. Sjt. Shobhalal Gupta, General Secretary P.C.C., was also arrested the same day while he had gone to witness the trial of Sjt. Lakshminarain. It is not known under what section he has been arrested. He has, to-day, been taken to Kekri a Tehsil in Ajmer District for trial. It is curious that the trials of nearly all the local workers have been held outside Ajmer.

PICKETING OF CLOTH SHOPS

The picketing of cloth-shops is well-nigh at an end as practically all the cloth dealers have agreed to get their stock of foreign cloth sealed. The significant fact is that the Muslim shop-keepers have also signed the Congress pledge not to indent foreign cloth besides getting their present stock sealed.

CONGRESS BULLETINS SEIZED.

The 'Prakash', which is the organ of the P.C.C., is being daily published in cyclostyle. Copies of it are seized by the police from the hands of the volunteers.

8 Buffaloes Confiscated For Rs. 16!

Mr. A. V. Thakkar writes:—

The poverty of Matar Taluka is by this time well-known in the presidency. During the current year the Government have remitted land revenue, and have appointed a revenue officer to look into the question of permanently reducing the incidence of land revenue. The indebtedness of the peasants to cooperative societies in that taluka is also notorious.

Inspite of all these circumstances local fund cess levied on the land revenue for the year is not remitted, nor suspended. On the other hand very harsh measures are being taken by the Mamalatdar of the taluka for the recovery of the cess in some villages. The poverty of the peasants is mistaken for intention not to pay, and as the result of civil disobedience movement. The Mamalatdar went out of his way a few days back to confiscate property worth forty to fifty times the sum due. In the village of Tranja he took possession of eight buffaloes, seven belonging to persons who were revenue payers and from whom cess was due, and one belonging to a man from whom not a pie was due. The amount of cess to be recovered in the seven cases varied from Rs. 1|8 equal to Rs. 3|10 or on an average Rs. 2|4 per khatedar. Yet the value of the eight buffaloes confiscated came to about Rs. 800. Thus to recover Rs. 15 to 16. buffaloes worth Rs. 800 have been removed and kept in the cattle pound at the owners' expense. The cruelty to which animals are subjected, in a cattle pound by being not supplied with fodder and drinking water is proverbial. The Mamlatdar could have easily removed a few vessels worth rupees sixteen and recovered the money due by the sale there of.

INDIAN MATCH INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now nearly 4 months since, at the magic call of our country's liberator Mahatma Gandhi, a tidal wave of patriotic fervour and Swadeshi is sweeping the land and still the Indian Match industrialists have not shaken from their sleep and taken the opportunity to take their share in the Nation's consideration.

The Indian match makers are a peculiar lot. They do the right thing in the wrong way and at the wrong time. They know and feel that they stand pitted against a powerful rival in the Swedish Match Trust, who since 1924 have entrenched themselves in various camps in our own country, but have not the practical wisdom and commercial sense to see that their success lies in joint action and a common policy. They shout at the top of their voice when all are asleep, and go to sleep when all are awake. And at the present moment when a simple appeal to the Nation's patriotism and a little organization among themselves will make them secure in the country's patronage, they have not the imagination to appreciate the needs of the hour and act upto it.

Since the Great Historic March to Dandi a new force and a new resolve is sweeping over the country. Individuals and organizations have come to realize that in pure and unmixed Swadeshi lies the salvation of the country and the bread of the millions. Every Indian commercial institution has responded to this urge magnificiently sacrificing their temporary interests for the ultimate good of the nation. The piece-goods merchants, cotton merchants, grain and seed merchants, silver and gold merchants, iron and steel merchants, chemical merchants and druggists, and all the host of them have vied with each other in adopting the glorious doctrine of Swadeshi, which is promising to make a new strong and free India.

When such is the case all round, the Indian Match industry alone is going by the default of men at its helm who, by allowing things to drift, will make themselves a prey to the foreign exploiter and thereby do incalculable harm to the interests and self-sufficiency of an otherwise self-dependent India of to-morrow.

The Indian match maker pitiously pleaded with the Tariff Board but yesterday. That august body could not go far enough. They confirmed that what is, must be, amidst a lot of unnecessary verbiage. It went to the Assembly. The Assembly set its seal to the Tariff Board recommendations, and thus ended one of the greatest chapters of protection in the history of Indian match industry.

Is the lesson of the last four months lost upon Indian match-makers? Can they not perceive that it is the nation and nation alone that can make them live and live usefully and successfully. What is the cause of their doubt and vacillation. Do they not feel it their duty to appraise the people of their pathetic state and enlist their support?

What is wanted is organization and propaganda and a united will on the part of Indian concerns. Let them not underrate the efficacy of enlisting popular support for the use of only Indian matches. The last three months have demonstrated the power of new India. Let the Indian match makers get round and consider their course of action at this critical but most hopeful juncture in the Nation's incidentally their history.

In a subsequent letter I will try to give for the benefit of the Indian enterprizes what will be the effective manner of organization and propaganda which will make them masters of this industry in India.—Yours, etc.,

K. L. SHAH.

STUDENTS & NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter published in your issue of to-day, headed "What students should do" by Mr. T. D. Desai, I shall be much obliged if you would please publish my letter in your esteemed paper.

As a collegian myself and on the strength of my experience as such, I take liberty of endorsing Mr. Desai's appeal and gladly welcome the proposal of Mrs. Pandit for establishing a Students' Association mainly to take active part in the Indian National movement, provided that students are allowed to devote their only spare hours to this cause, i.e. no compulsion whatsoever is imposed upon the students who cannot spare more than a certain amount of hours. Such an Association, having its branches all over India and giving military, ambulance, etc. training to the young people, would create a great awakening in the youth of India and induce in them that indomitable courage which is quite essential for securing and maintaining their own Government in their own country. Should the establishment of such an Association be contemplated, I am prepared to heartily co-operate in the project.

Let us students now rise to the occasion and do the bit of service to our Mother Land.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. AZIZ.

Bombay, July 30.
July 9.

WAILING WALL DISPUTE.

—:o:—

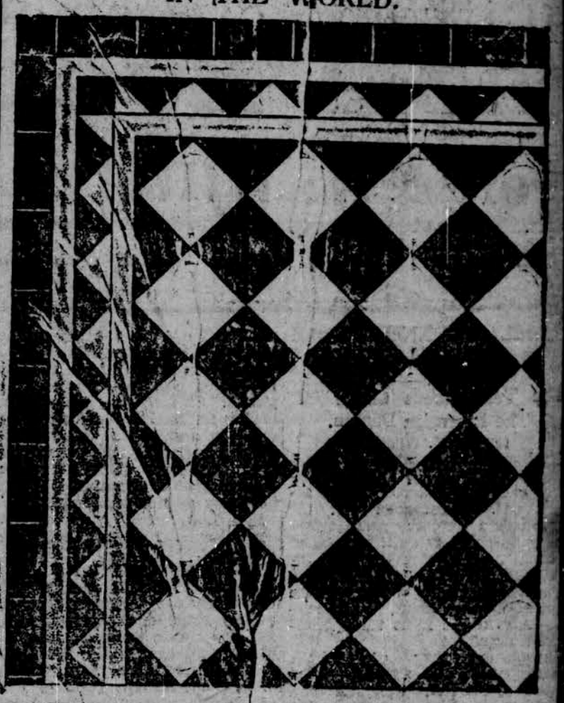
Muslim Countries Sending Representatives.

The Islamic countries and the Arab territories have begun to send their deputations to Jerusalem to defend the rights of the Arabs and Muslims respecting the Buraq (the Wailing Wall) before the international Committee. If the people who arrived in Jerusalem for this purpose are Sheikh Suleman al-Jaukhdar; Amir Said al-Jarairi, the grandson of Amir Abdul Qadir; and Fakri Bey al-Barudi; Faiz Bey al-Khauri being the representative of the Syrian Constitution Committee, Professor Zaki Pasha the well-known Egyptian has also left for Jerusalem, while the Palestine papers say that numerous deputations are as yet on their way to Jerusalem.—"Al-Fatah" of Cairo.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries sheaths new rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free. 4 Months Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D., C. L. Par. [illegible], B. N. Rly. (Bengal).

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



Beautiful Floors.

WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kuccha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.

That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest and most economical are produced at

THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY

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Showrooms:—2, Bruce Street, BOMBAY

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NICKEL SILVER **Rs. 10** ONLY

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MOHANDAS KAMALSY,

13-14, MUMBADEVI, BOMBAY.

Citizens of Bombay. Don't forget to be present on
23rd AUGUST 1930 THE RELEASE-DATE
of PRABHAT'S "MY QUEEN" at MAJESTIC

DANIEL O'CONNELL IRISH LIBERATOR.

—:o:—

The Tempestuous Career Of The Hibernian Danton.

(By P. W. Wilson.)

In her incomparable adventures, Alice, that Marco Polo of Wonderland, once encountered the Cheshire cat. Ensconced on the branch of a tree, the animal gradually faded away until nothing of it could be seen save the grin. So, is it that, with the passage of time, a man whose stature once impressed a continent, may survive only in the faint transparency of a name.

On the centenary of Catholic Emancipation, it is fitting that Daniel O'Connell, the liberator, should cease to be a mere shade and return to life in the flesh. Mr. Denis Gwynn, interesting to others because he is himself interested, has written a book which all of us, now educating ourselves in the annals of the nineteenth century, will wish to read. He enters into great detail, but in O'Connell's career, every detail was an adventure. Let the Danton of Ireland make his appearance anywhere, and however dull might have been the day, the mercury rose.

It was at the end of an era that, in 1776, O'Connell was born. With the realization of the penal laws against Catholics, there was achieved a measure of economic emancipation. But there was still the aftermath of a great wrong and O'Connell's Ireland was a country where, as Charles Lever vivaciously intimates, the administration of law had been brought into discredit.

By this chaos, the O'Connels themselves were affected. Debarred as he had been from the usual opportunities of commerce and the usual right to own property, the chieftain of the family, Daniel's uncle, had become the most accomplished and admired smuggler in County Kerry. So strong was his scruple against contributing to the revenue that, when a tax was imposed on beaver hats, he changed his headgear and, for the rest of his life, was known as "Hunting Cap". Happily for Hunting Cap, the grand jury, though Protestant, consisted of his customers; and when, inadvertently a new official, Captain Butler, searched the cave where O'Connell kept his contraband, even he allowed the lady of the house to retain a silk dress from France. "You shall have it free, madam" he said, "if it costs me my commission."

It is a wild Irishman, making things hot for England, that Daniel O'Connell has usually been depicted. Certainly his personality was masterful; certainly his career was tempestuous. If, however, he stands among the universals, it is as a symbol, not of anarchy, not of rebellion, but of order. In a world, encumbered with anomaly, his gospel was logic and his practice was law.

Even in boyhood, his essential conservatism was revealed. Like other Catholics of that period, he was sent abroad—he had to be—for his education, and in France, he studied at Douay and St. Omar. But the radicalism of Robespisrre was to him a peril from which he must make his escape. He returned to Ireland the royalist that he never ceased to be. In another respect, he was normal. Meeting his cousin, Mary, he remarked one day, "Are you engaged, Miss O'Connell?" She replied, "I am not." "Then," he went on, "will you engage yourself to me?" and she answered, "I will. Secretly, but happily, they were married; there was a large family, and amid his agitations, O'Connell maintained his home. For twenty-five years, he rose at 4 in the morning, lit his own and worked till 10 in the evening, when, with the utmost regularity, he went to bed.

In O'Connell then, we see the paradox which sometimes puzzles the student of the British Labour Party. He was no Bolshevist, eager to smash society. On the contrary, his grievance was that, in this society, he was not permitted to play his part as a loyal subject of the Throne. What made him so dangerous was the fact that he asked nothing at any time except the obviously reasonable. Of his two main demands, it may be said that both were merely expressions of the usual Whiggery. What was the Catholic Emancipation that so greatly enraged Wellington? Nothing except the principle that no citizen shall suffer disqualification on account of his religion. What was "repeal of the Union" for advocating which O'Connell was sent to prison? Merely the policy of allowing an English-speaking democracy to manage its own strictly domestic affairs. So simple were the themes to which politics added so elaborate an orchestration. Yet as lately as ten years ago, these pages, now history, would have been discussed as a controversial pamphlet.

An emancipation, limited to economics, is never enough. The very fact that Catholics arrived at a measure of prosperity, meant that they were the more conscious of political exclusion. Take O'Connell's own case. As a "junior" at the bar, he only received £200 for his first seventy-eight briefs. Yet when his income rose to twenty times that figure, he had still to practice as a junior and was unable either to 'take silk' as a King's Counsel or to sit on the bench as a judge. It was what South Africa would call a color bar, but without the color.

About his advocacy, there was heroism. In West Cork, an attempt was made on the life of a magistrate Dublin Castle undertook what would have been a veritable massacare of suspects. In five minutes a packed jury consigned four men to death and a second batch had been scheduled to share the same fate. Desperately a messenger made his way over the mountains to summon O'Connell. Surrendering his briefs, Daniel set out on a ride of ninety miles in a dog cart. Without wig or gown or brief he strode into the court, where they brought him a sand which and a glass of milk. The prosecutor continued his speech. Suddenly, O'Connell, munching the while, ejaculated, "That's not law," and it was not law. So began a crashing counter-attack under which the entire case for the Crown collapsed. There was no verdict possible except an acquittal, and that verdict had to be accepted also for the man already awaiting execution.

With the Protestant as such O'Connell never had a quarrel. His color was "green," but he would say, "I kiss the Orange to my lips and I press it to my heart.' For years he was comrade to Grattan, and when Grattan's Parliament was obliterated, O'Connell devoted his first great speech to denouncing the Union. With the Protestants of Dublin he fought against what was bound to be a loss of patronage and prestige. But "the garrison" declined to reciprocate. One alderman, D'Esterre, refused to support a petition to emancipate the Catholics and was the first of many disputants to challenge O'Connell to a duel. He was a little man and a good shot, but despite his bulk O'Connell met him. To the general surprise, it was D'Esterre who was killed, and of O'Connell we read:

His conscience was bitterly sore. He had not only killed a man, but left his widow and two small children almost destitute. He was determined to do all he could to assist her. He wrote at once, offering to "share his income" with D'Esterre's widow. She declined, but consented to accept an annuity for her small daughter, which was paid, regularly for more than thirty years until O'Connell's death. The memory of the duel haunted him for the remainder of his life. He never went to communion afterward without wearing a white glove on his right hand as a sign of penance; and whenever he passed D'Esterre's house he would raise his hat and murmar a prayer for the dead.

With King George IV, as Prince of Wales, a Catholic like O'Connell did not suppose that he could have a quarrel. It was known that the Prince had married Mrs. Fitzherbert and Mrs. Fitzherbert belonged to the Roman Church. Years after that affair had ended, we have a glimpse of O'Donnell, kneeling at the feet of King George IV and presenting him with a wreath of laurel as he says. 'When your Majesty came amongst us, discord ceased and even prejudice fled.'

It was his obsequious loyalty on which the King trampled, and the result was an embittered alienation. In a famous resolution, O'Connell and his friends learned "with deep disappointment and anguish how cruelly the promised boon of Catholic freedom has been intercepted by the fatal witchery of unworthy secret influences"—otherwise Lady Hertford, the divinity at Windsor. On the other hand, the King, seeing O'Donnell at his levee muttered "God damn the scoundrel."

At this date we need not defend O'Connell against the insinuation that he made money by politics. The truth is rather that he gave up a magnificent practice at the bar and impoverished his inherited estates dying almost without means. But, of course, his "penny a month plan for liberating Ireland, as the critics called it, resulted in the collection of what seemed to be enormous sums of money. In 1825 this penny "rent," backed by the priests, was yielding £5,000 a week, and O'Connel thus established a precedent the importance of which possibly he did not realize. Hitherto, constituencies and their candidates had been dependent on the finances of the few. But in Ireland there arose a democracy that financed itself.

It was, moreover, O'Connell more than any other man, who created the idea of the public meeting as we know it to-day. At a time when it was contrary to etiquette for statesmen to mount the platform, he was second to none as a popular orator and actually was under a perpetual threat of prosecution. His Catholic Association was forcibly suppressed: so was his Anti Union Association, but O'Connel always had the best of it. Sir Henry Hardinge, the Chief Secretary at Dublin Castle was "furiously insulted" when O'Connell, in genial tones, described him as "that paltry contemptible little English soldier who had the audacity to pen his pitiful and contemptible name to an atrocious proclamation" Like D'Esterre, like Peel himself, the victim of O'Connell's praises had but one argument to offer in rejoinder, namely, a bullet, and O'Connell received the usual challenge to come and be shot. "There is blood upon his hand," said he as he declined.

When one organization was quashed, he would start another under a different name. We read:

He would give a series of weekly breakfasts at Holmes's Hotel. If the government thought fit to proclaim political breakfasts, he declared then they would resort to a political lunuch. If the luncheon be equally dangerous to the peace of the great duke, we shall have political dinners. If political dinners be proclaimed down, we must, like certain sanctified dames, resort to 'tea and tracts,' leavmg us still to fall back upon the right to meet at suppers, until suppers also are proclaimed down."

So was inaugurated the tradition of an Irish humor in politics which, at its best, has been devastating.

What Mr. Gwynn calls the "anticlimax" of O'Connell's career, is no less instructive than his "victory." It is true that repeal was not carried until seventy years and more after his death, but it is not to O'Connell's fame that the delay has been a disaster. Looking back on the drama, we cannot be other than amazed at the folly with which the statesmen of England rebuffed a man who, being never happier than in the House of Commons, was pathetically anxious to keep within the law. The very pliability of O'Connell, as the stalwarts regarded it, is the measure of the madness which denied a reasonable reasponse to his approaches.

He died at Genoa, a man bereaved and broken, "The heart of O'Connell at Rome' has body in Ireland and his soul in heaven"—so he murmured—"is not that what the justice of man and the mercy of God demand?" Enough that his wishes were carried out. At the Irish College there is a silver win that enshrines the heart. A tall tower at Glasnevin stands sentinal over the best of that mighty physique. Within a year of his death, as Mr. Gwynn reminds us, Ireland entered upon that prolonged series of insurrectionary offensives which ended at last in the establishment of the Free State. The cost of that delay is to be measured, not in Ireland alone, but in India, in Egypt and even in Glasgow. For the Die Hards, progressive Britain has had to pay a heavy price.

INDIA'S FREEDOM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are often asked by the critics of Indian Nationalism as to what we, the nationalist Indians, mean by freedom. To them, Sir, I give, through the medium of your esteemed and widely read journal, the following reply.

By freedom we mean the Government of the people for the people and by the people; by freedom we mean sufficient food to real India that lives not in towns but in villages; by freedom we mean prosperity to India; by freedom we mean education to the illiterates; by freedom we mean the stoppage of the drain of India's wealth; by freedom we mean reverence and respect for Indians abroad; by freedom we mean progress of India in all directions; by freedom we mean India for Indians; by freedom we mean no more exploitation of the masses by the classes; by freedom we mean the clothing to the naked; by freedom we mean the upliftment of the masses; by freedom we mean the flourish of the Indian industries.

I hope, Sir, you will kindly publish this and oblige. "Bande Mataram".—Yours, etc.,

"HINDUSTHAN ZINDABAD."

WASTE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am mostly in Fort quarter during business hours and for a long time I have been watching the movement of the police and I find a great waste of time, energy and money by the servants (Police) of Secretary of State for India. Each van of the Police who arrest picketers has nearly five constables. The picketers, who await the van get in it with a smile as soon as the van approaches! Why waste such energy of five persons, when one would be enough? If the Secretary of State for India were to look to the penny, pound will gether, he will not have to worry always about floating loans at such high rate of interest as at present.—Yours, etc.,

GOVT. OF INDIA'S WELL WISHER.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

—:o:—

Bombay July 30.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report.

Our Silver market registers a small rise of three annas since we wrote our last Review. Early, in the week, prices ruled quiet within narrow range but advanced in the middle on heavy Bazar short-covering and Option-dealers buying influenced by a sharp advance in the Shanghai Exchange. But this rapid rise was not maintained and prices again declined at the close on long liquidation and general selling owing to poor offtake and disappointing attitude of the foreign markets. The recent rise in London market is attributed mostly to covering of short sales by the Bombay merchants since according to the resolution recently passed by the Exchange, all business with London will have to be stopped. Foreign Banks showed their interest on the bear side this week. The premium for ready Silver over the first settlement has narrowed to four annas owing to reduced upcountry demand at higher level. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 47-6 on the 27th instant and the lowest Rs. 46-1 on the 23rd instant the range for the week being Rs. 1-5 T. T. Shanghai on London is 0-9/16 higher. The highest price was 1-6 15/16 on the 28th instant and the lowest 1-6 3/16 on the 23rd instant.

The London price is 0 5/16 higher. The market was steady with India being a moderate buyer while China and America operated both ways. Speculators bought in small amount. The New York price is 34 7/8 cents i.e. 0 3/8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 35 3/8 cents on the 26th instant and the lowest 34 5/8 cents on the 22nd instant.

The prices for Gold are the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-10-6 for ready Durban Gold and Rs. 21-8 9 for the August settlement. London price remains about unchanged at 84-5-1.

FEATURES OF THE NEW MODEL.

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P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
Aug.		
nd	Morea*	10,946
th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16.572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10.857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,337
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,089
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16.601
11th	Moldavia xx	16,543
18th	Razmak	10,857
25th	Viceroy of India (a)	19.648
May		
2nd	Mooltan x	20,952
9th	Kaiser-i-dina	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
*Through from China, with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
(b) To Marseilles only.
(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON

RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd. Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£108	£78
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnavar" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
26th Mar.	DUMANA	8,427
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£50	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about		
Aug.		
1st	Varela	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
6th	Bankura	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th	Karoa	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.|Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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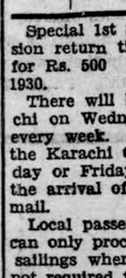

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Burma Maru ..	28th July	7th Aug.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Shunko Maru ..	24th Aug.	7th Sept.
Honolulu Maru..	8th Sept.	22nd Sept

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Lavee
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	29 July	2 Aug.
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	30 July	12 Aug.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	---	@12Aug.
uwa Maru	11000	---	@26Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	---	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	---	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5800	30 Sept.	14 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sept.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug.
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept	5 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

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Fengtien	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Hamburg	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hankow	New York	Sydney
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period on terms of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

The Nineteenth Triennial Division of Profits
OF THE
ORIENTAL
INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
falls to be made as at 31st December, 1930
Surplus disclosed at Three Previous Valuations.
1921 Rs. 21 1/2 Lakhs. 1924 Rs. 53 1/3 Lakhs. 1927 Rs. 78 Lakhs.
Bonuses declared on Whole Life Policies per Annum
1921 Rs. 10 per 1000. 1924 Rs. 22 1/2 per 1000
1927 Rs. 25 per 1000 per Annum.
Participating Policies effected in the current Year will be entitled to participate in the Division of Profits if in force as at 31st December, 1930.
THEREFORE IT WILL PAY YOU TO BECOME AN ORIENTAL POLICYHOLDER NOW.
REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A.,
MANAGER, ORIENTAL BLDGS., BOMBAY.

"SWARAJ IS MY BIRTH RIGHT"
HOW TO ATTAIN IT ?
Every Indian rich or poor, young or old, man or woman, boy or girl, can help to attain SWARAJ IMMEDIATELY by simple method of not allowing CRORES OF RUPEES to go to Foreign Countries. Therefore insure with the Indian Company, and watch India's interest FIRST in everything and make your country INDEPENDENT.
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Established in India 17 years ago.
MANAGED by INDIANS
For the BENEFIT OF INDIANS.
Lowest Premiums. Highest Retdrns.
Special Privileges and Concessions to the Satyagrahi Policy-Holders.
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THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd
25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 2¼ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Margaon, BOMBAY, 10.

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Remove it daily to keep teeth white and sound

WINNING smiles depend on glorious white teeth — and teeth like that depend on freedom from what dentists know as film. Film is a stubborn, clinging coating that ordinary ways fail to remove successfully. It is the chief source of serious tooth and gum disorders—of decay and pyorrhea.

To remove film dentists prescribe the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film so that brushing easily removes it in gentle safety.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

In a few days teeth grow whiter and begin to sparkle. They continue to improve for months. Start today.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent
The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice
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A Perfect and Pleasing
Tonic
THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
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JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Branch :—
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NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
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SAUCE
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PURE MALT VINEGAR
Sold by all Dealers and Stores.
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Take SANOFELE, the infallible cure for Malaria. Available at all Chemists.
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HAIR RESTORER
For Restoring Grey or Fading Hair to its Natural Colour.
NOT A DYE
Shake the bottle thoroughly, and apply by means of a brush or sponge, rubbing well into the roots of the hair daily, until desired depth of colour is obtained. Afterwards it is only necessary to apply every few days.
REGINA TROCHIPAL HAIR RESTORER does not stain the skin or the pillow-case.
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SLIMOIDS FOR OBESITY CURES SLIMOIDS

ITS DANGERS
The digestive organs of those suffering from Obesity or over stoutness do not function properly. Instead of assimilating and converting the natural fats into nourishing and vigour producing elements, superfluous fatty tissue is permitted to accumulate. This accumulation impedes the action of the various organs, causing loss of vim and energy, quickness and shortness of breath on the least exertion, palpits and other affections of the heart, headaches, constipation, foul breath, kidney troubles, and other disorders.

ITS INCONVENIENCE
In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage.
At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced in-activity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life.

ITS CURE
"SLIMOIDS"
"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientifically prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.
"SLIMOIDS" are convenient in form and pleasant to take. Rs. 1-12-0 per Bottle.
One should be taken after every meal and at bedtime, and should be followed by a draught of water.
Sole Distributors :—
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Sold by all well-known Chemists OR
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M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market, Corner Shop, BOMBAY. Phone No 22628.

TUNOCITO
Vegetable Laxative Pills.
Constipation causes the poisonous germs and bacteria of the bowels to be absorbed by the blood, causing
DEPRESSION INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA
SICK HEADACHE FLATULENCY, Etc.
TUNOCITO
Vegetable Laxative Pills
are a compound of rare medicinal herbs, roots, etc., which, taken as directed, produce a natural action of the bowels, remove the poisons from the system, and so create vigour and vitality.
NATURE'S TONIC.
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THE CHARM OF
JABAKUSUM
A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF SILKY SOFT HAIR PRIDE OF WOMAN MAN ALWAYS ADMIRE.
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HERE ARE A COUPLE OF LATEST CERTIFICATES.
V. J. PATEL, Esqr.
Ex-President, Legislative Assembly Says :—
The Glasses that Messrs. Baliwalla & Homi prepared for me, have given me entire satisfaction. I wish them every success in the business.
GEORGE SLOCOMBE, Esqr.
Says :—
I have found the Glasses you Supplied me very satisfactory.

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For the next Six Months. It tells your Character; Finance; Health; Birthstone; Lucky periods and dates with Monthly and Weekly forecasts with favourable and unfavourable date for the rest of 1930. Send your Date of Birth. Price Rs. 1-4 only. I will also include FREE a Moon Table Guide and Daily Hour Guide for 1930.
PROF. SEKHAR, The Great Mesmerist,
ELLORE.
(W. Godavary Dt., Madras Presidency).

What the People Say

THE PROPHET AND THE PEACEMAKERS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Signs are not wanting to show that Gandhiji is not an ordinary man. He is more than a philosopher. He is a born saint—nay a prophet. People are now convinced that a Christ is amongst them. The great little man confined behind the iron bars is not an ordinary politician or a statesman believing in diplomatic compromises but the messenger of God came on the earth to guide the people on the right path. He combines in him the determination of Rama, the Non-violence of Christ, the love of Krishna, the purity of Zoroaster and the truth of Socrates. He knows no politics and being a divine personality he naturally has no love for commissions and conferences But all the same he is not uncompromising. He is not a political revolutionary for he is the Prince of Peace. He does not hate anybody for he is love personified. He does not want to destroy anything for he has not come to destroy but to fulfil. He is dying for everlasting friendship with Britain. He is not a non-co-operator. He is thirsting for the Co-operation of Great Britain, nay of the whole world.

He is born for the redemption of the people of this world and as such high sounding phrases, never to be fulfilled promises or Parliamentary gifts of a few crumbs of the so-called Reforms have no charms for him. He demands justice, Righteousness and truth.

He must have therefore, enjoyed a hearty laugh at the cost of Great Britain when he saw the two "Messengers of Peace" Messrs. Sapru and Jayakar coming to him empty handed. Sweet words and masterly arguments cannot deceive him. He stands for complete freedom and cannot be satisfied with anything less than what he calls the "substance of Independence". "I thank you for your gift of fruits to me" he said to them "but, pray what have you brought for my lakhs of starving people? Have you brought anything from the Viceroy for providing them with better food and proper clothing?"

"No, Mahatmaji" replied the self-appointed peace-makers "except the sweet words of the Viceroy we have not brought anything else with us." "Then friends, your mission is in vain" said the Prophet. "How can you think of real peace when the peace-lovers are inside the prison." The proper course for you is to sell what thou has and follow me."

The uninvited messengers then left the prison with a heavy heart leaving the Saint in peace and comfort.—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

MAHOMED ALI THEN AND NOW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nowadays the Brothers Ali have been asking their co-religionists to keep aloof from the struggle carried on by the Nationalists, saying that if they did so, the Muslim Indians would only exchange British rule for Hindu rule. In view of this, their present attitude, it will interest your readers to read what Mr. Mahomed Ali said only two years ago, after the publication of the Nehru Scheme which he affects to hate like poison.

"At Patna on December 9, 1928, Mr. Mahomed Ali presiding over the All-Parties Moslem Conference said, whether the Nehru Report was good or bad, he would not consent to be under British domination. If they, wanted to keep and make Islamic countries free, they should free India first from slavery. He wanted India to be ruled by Indians...If they could not get rid of British rule and there was no alternative but Hindu Raj, he would prefer Hindu Raj. When the British were gone, the Musalmans should demand their rights from the Hindus and the Hindus should give them, but if Hindus did not then concede those rights, they could get the rights even by force. They should not fear a majority. Islam's history taught them to trust God and have faith in their inherent strength.

Query: Then why talk of 'safeguards' for Muslim?

Only the parenthesis is mine, but the rest is taken 'verbatim' from an A.P.I. message dated Patna, Dec. 10, 1928. (vide the "Bombay Chronicle". (11-12-1928.)—Yours, etc.

S. D. NADKARNI.

Karwar, July 28.

MUSLIM INDIANS.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since words have so great a bearing and exercise such an insidious influence on our thoughts, I would suggest that whenever we refer to our Muslims, Christians etc. 'vis-a-vis' other Indian communities or the general population, we should speak of "Muslim Indians", "Christian Indians" etc., rather than "Indian Muslims", "Indian Christians" etc., though these later terms have been in general but unfortunate use so far.

We should prefer "Muslim Indians" etc., to "Indian Muslims" etc., because these latter terms, formed as they are with the credal word for the substantive and the national word for the qualificatory adjective, emphasise the credal more than the national aspect of what is in each case the same content. But such emphasis is clearly unwanted in such contexts as I have spoken of. Dealing, however, with an international gathering of the followers of Islam, of Christianity etc., for example, we might speak of "Indian Muslim", "Indian Christians" etc., to distinguish each group from the other followers of the same faith.

Following the suggestion of the present writer, Mahatma Gandhi since some three years ago had been carefully observing the rule of writing "Christian Indians" etc., rarely, if ever, permitting the usual but unnational terminology to appear in his writings. Will our writers and speakers follow his example?—Yours, etc.

S. D. NADKARNI.

Karwar, July 27, 1930.

A SUGGESTION TO "KUNBI"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While reading "Times of India" I generally come across the article "Bombay in Danger" by "Kunbi" many times.

Mr. Kunbi being a true (?) patriotic gentleman of India suggests his own views regarding Prabhat Feris, Mill industry, and Congress organisations. He also is very keen on expressing freely about the good and evil forces surrounding the Bombay City. Really I am Charmed (?) with his most patriotic and lively views and may suggest the gentleman through your paper to convene a public meeting in Azad Maidan and address the public regarding his patriotic views and convince it from being led away by the evil forces as advocated by him.

I hope the gentleman will be kind enough to note this suggestion and will readily fix a day for the public meeting the date of which I am eager to know and shall watch everyday in the paper.—Yours, etc.

'MASTER'.

July 30.

THE LIBERAL ATTITUDE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Liberal leader, it may be remembered, was the first to telegraph to the Viceroy warning him that if His Majesty's Government yielded to the insistence of the prominent political parties in Great Britain for representation on the forthcoming Round Table Conference, the Libera Party will have to reconsider their attitude towards the Conference which was ythat of supporting it. The Viceroy returned a reply that the matter was receiving his attention. But now the news cabled out this morning from that far-off place inform us that

(1) The British delegates to the Round Table Conference on Indian reforms will consist of all the three parties;

(2) The Opposition Parties will be invited to nominate four of their representatives to the Conference;

(2) The Government would not be bound by the decisions arrived at at the Conference, retaining complete freedom as regards the proposals to be laid before the Parliament as the outcome of the Conference.

Giving reasons for all the three political parties participating in the Conference the Prime Minister said:

"It would be obvious for the good of India as well as our own good that the discussions should be full and representative and Government should have the benefit of listening to the very thorough thrashing out of the problem."

Now that the air has been cleared of any ambiguity and the Liberal warning has gone unheeded, it is but only desirable that the Liberals speak out their mind at the earliest possible opportunity.

Their warning in fact was bound to go unheeded. The Viceroy, it may be noticed, has not a free hand in the matter. He may be well-meaning and good-intentioned but that is of no avail. He has to abide by the decisions of the Whitehall. There, too, the Government of the day is a Minority Government and a Minority Government has often to yield to the threats and thunders of the Oppositionists if it is determined to govern. And so the Labour Government had no other alternative than that of yielding to the Liberal and Tory insistence for Conference representation.

Although the third item of the news cabled out and mentioned above is likely to give rise to some sort of suspicion in the minds of the Indian public as to whether thereby the Government intends to disregard and pigeon-hole the unanimous decisions arrived at at the Conference and put modified proposals of their own to the Parliament, it may be believed that it has perhaps reference to the possible rub that the Opposition Parties might put up in the way of the form or forms of proposals that may be submitted to Parliament for final passage.

If we care to examine the situation in the light of the above developments it will be quite clear that provided some guarantees are given it is more to our good than to that of anybody else to attend the Conference in the proposed position. In fact, it will afford our Indian delegates quite a unique opportunity to voice the opinion of a united India and give our opponents there and then an inkling of the depth of feelings of the grave injustice done to us all these years. It may also be argued that we will be able to examine and cross-examine our opponents on their opposition to our united demands and that if they are convinced of the strength of our case that will later on facilitate the smooth passing of the proposals that will be laid before the Parliament as the outcome of the Conference, and if they are not convinced or rather if they shew an attitude of apparent non-chalance and try to work a hitch into coming to common agreement we will not lose an opportunity to expose them there and then.

Although such arguments are convincing I do not think it will be wise for the Liberals to go to the Conference without giving the people the proof of their sincerity to do good to the country's cause. They can at least demand these things as conditions precedent to their attending the Round Table Conference:—

(1) Mahatma Gandhi to be invited to it as a free man;

(2) The Conference to discuss the Indian Constitution on the basis of Dominion Status only;

(3) An assurance to be given by all the three political parties' representatives that the decisions arrived at at the Conference will be wholeheartedly supported by their parties in Parliament.

If any of these conditions are not fulfilled, will it be patriotism on their part to go to the Conference? If they think so, let them do so, but will they then have the moral courage to declare publicly and say that if they return disillusioned they will join hands with Mahatmaji and follow his lead?—Yours, etc.,

NANALAL TALATY.

Dr. G. B.'s

SYMBOL OF FRIENDSHIP
DR G.B's MEDICATED SNUFF
A CURE FOR HEADACHE NEURALGIA,
SCROFULA & ETC:
MESSRS. GURU BASAVA & Co. Ltd
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
P.B. No. 510 MADRAS.
PRICE LIST FREE ON REQUEST.
Bombay Agents :—
MADAVALI SALEH MAHOMED & Co
Government Tobacco Warehouse, Fort.

WANTED
DIVISIONAL ORGANISERS AND AGENTS
of Social standing to represent The United National Insurance Co., Ltd. (Purely Indian Concern) on very liberal terms. Ultra-modern Policies offered. The Anna-a-day policy (without medical examination) is a novel one which requires no effort to sell. Only those who can guarantee business need apply to:—"AHUJA", Patel Building, Bombay 2.

WHY OLD?
SAMPLE FREE.
Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and lastingly jet-black.
This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use.
Price One phial Re. 1-2.
Small phial Rs. 10. postage 1 to 3 phials Rs. 6.
On remittance of Rs. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage.
Rajvaid Sri Samasdasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

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LEPROSY
UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.
50,000 Free.
Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.
It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.
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179, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING OF ANAVILS.

A public meeting of Anavils will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-day (Saturday), at 6-0 p.m. when Mr. Morarji R. Desai, ex-Deputy Collector will deliver a speech on "The Present situation". Dr. J. L. Desai will preside.

DEATH—WHAT THEN?

This is the subject of a free public lecture to be held at the United Lodge of Theosophists, Sunday evening, (the 3rd inst.), at 6 p.m. at 51, Esplanade Road.

PROOFS OF GOD'S EXISTENCE.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will speak on "the Proofs of Existence of God" in English at Batliboi's

IN AID OF POLITICAL SUFFERERS.

—:o:—

GRAND CONCERT BY NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY.

There will be a Grand Concert organised by The Nationalist Christian Party, in aid of "The Political Sufferers' Fund," under the distinguished patronage of the Ex-Speaker of the Assembly Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. at Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Rates of Tickets:—Rs. 10; Rs. 5; Rs. 3; Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

Christians: Show your sympathy for those that have suffered by attending this Concert.

Tickets can be had at the door from 1 p.m. onwards.

Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, to-day (Saturday), at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.).

CALL TO SATYAGRAHIS

—:o:—

(Through the B. P. C. C.)

It is hereby notified that all the part-time Satyagrahis should present and report themselves within five days of this notice to the Captains or the Secretaries of their respective Wards. Those volunteers who fail to do this will cease to be Satyagrahis after that period.

A register book will be kept open at every Ward office from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. All the volunteers will have to come and sign at every day as a mark of their attendance. Any volunteer remaining absent for more than two days will cease to be a Satyagrahi. This will come into force from 7th of August.

Leave will be granted to those for whom the Captain of the Wards thinks it to be absolutely necessary.

DESH SEWIKA SANGH.

—:o:—

Sewikas picketing cloth shops have to go to their picketing place on Saturday as per appointment given to them by their group-leaders. Others have to come to Sukhananda's Dharamshala. On Sunday all Sewikas except Cloth Picketing Sewikas have to come to the concert, to be held at Baliwalla Theatre, Tardeo. There is no Toddy Picketing by Sewikas to-day (Saturday).

All the Sewikas except those Sewikas picketing cloth shops have to come to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m. at the office at Sukhanands Dharamshala, as Mrs. Kamla Nehru is paying a visit to Sukhanands Dharamshala.

MRS. KAMLA NEHRU TO PRESIDE.

Mrs. Kamla Nehru will preside at the concert to be held by Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya at Baliwalla Grand Theatre, Tardeo, to-morrow (Sunday), between 9 a.m. to 12 noon. The proceeds of the concert will go to Desh Sewika Sangh. Tickets can be had from the Vidyalaya, opposite Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road.

Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Patna High Court in succession to Mr. Justice P. R. Das with effect from the 20th October 1930.—A.P.

National Flag Salutation By Prabhat Pherries

—:o:—

The National Flag Salutation ceremonies will be performed at the following places between 5-30 to 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday). All Prabhat Pheris are invited to attend the functions.

(1) Kiln Lane, Lamington Road.
(2) Bhalchandra Building, Grant Road.
(3) New Amritwadi, Girgaom Back Road.
(4) Gaiwadi, Cavell Street.
(5) Hira Baug, C. P. Tank Road.
(6) Keshavji Naik's Chawls, Kandewadi.
(7) Pasnalal Terraces, Grant Road.
(8) Banam Hall Lane, Girgaon.
(9) Sukhanand Chawl Compound, C. P. Tank.
(10) Curramsey Damji's Arogya Bhavan, Chowpatty.
(11) Chowpatty Band Stand.
(12) Pimpalwadi.
(13) Kennedy Bridge Yuvak Sangh.
(14) Diwadkar Wadi, Near Prathana Samaj.
(15) Danabunder Hindu Resident Society.
(16) Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road.
(17) Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.
(18) Madhavbag, C.P. Tank Road.
(19) Kallianjee House, Girgaon Road.
(20) Bhangwadi Charkha Pracharak Sangh.
(21) Parmanandwadi, Thakurwar.
(22) New Wadi, Dadi Sheth Agyari Street.
(23) Old Post Office Lane, Girgaum Back Road.
(24) New Chikalwadi, Grant Road.
(25) Gora Gandhi's Buildings, Khetwadi.
(26) Second Parsiwada, opp. Girgaon Police Chowki.
(27) Mohan Building (near Majestic Cinema).
(28) Sarkari Tabela, Girgaon.
(29) Chotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi.
(30) Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road.
(31) At Mahaluxmi.
(32) At the Corner of Panjrapole Road.
(33) Birla Mansion, Benham Hall Lane Corner, Sandhurst Road—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will grace the occasion.

PRABHAT PHERI OF MUSLIM LADIES

The Congress Muslim Volunteer Corps has arranged to take out Prabhat Pheries of Muslim ladies every Sunday. The first Pheri will start at 5-30 a.m. on Sunday, August 2, from Mr. Ebrahim Moledina's pedhi (near Khoja Sunni Masjid, Khadak), and will parade through Muslim localities upto 7-0 a.m.

SEVA DAL PRABHAT FERI.

The Prabhat Feri Procession of the Hindustani Seva Dal headed by Dr. Hardikar will start from the Congress House at 6 a.m. on Sunday, 3rd instant, after Flag Salutation and will go through Girgaum Back Road, Madhavbag, Bhuleshwar, Moti Bazar, Princess Street, Dhobi Talao, Girgaum, Lamington Road, and end at Congress House. Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru and some other members of the Working Committee have been requested to be present.

FOREIGN CLOTH SHOP PICKETERS ASSAULTED

(Through B. P. C. C.)

Mr. Narayan Khote, a Satyagrahi volunteer, picketing at Ismailji Currimbhoi & Co., a foreign cloth shop in Chhipi Chawl, was it is alleged beaten by the shop-keepers on Friday. He tried to whistle for help, but some of the employees, numbering from 10 to 15, of the shop got round and beat him on the chest severely. A Mussalman from the crowd however, saved the picket and he was removed to the hospital. Another volunteer, Mr. Hansraj Trikumji, on duty near him was also beaten. He however struck to his post, though the shop was closed soon after the assault.

At Old Hanuman Lane another picketing volunteer named Mr. Jethalal Mulji was assaulted by a foreign cloth dealer.

BOMBAY'S MOST MEMORABLE NIGHT

(Continued from page 1.)

ed and it must be obeyed.

Panditji: There are two ways of treating your order. One way is to obey it and another to defy it, we being fully prepared to face the consequences.

Officer: How long can you stay on here?

Panditji: Don't think for a moment that we will return. We can stay here till the end of our lives. But you will have to go one day to England.

The Police Officer then remarked there was no use of all the women remaining on the road.

Panditji: I cannot go from here leaving my sisters and daughters alone. It is sheer cowardice on your part to obstruct our way.

Officer: I am working under orders.

I WILL DEFY.

Panditji: Then I say that order is wrong. It is my duty to defy it.

Officer: It is not my order. It is a Government of India order.

Panditji: The Government of India's order is wrong. I am going to defy it.

ORDER TO SQUAT.

The police having barred their progress, Pandit Malaviyaji said he would stay on till they were allowed to pass on. For some time acute tension prevailed. The charges by the police on Gharwali processionists at exactly the same spot which has now been associated with popular mind as the "Lathi Chowk", of three weeks' old memory, and the scenes which were enacted on that day which were fresh in the minds of the people made them speculate on all possible courses the police would adopt.

It soon became apparent that the police would stick on indefinitely and the "battle" would be a long drawn-out affair. After half an hour's wait, Malaviyaji ordered his followers to squat on the roads which they did to the great amusement of the spectators.

To pass their time the Desh Sevikas and Congress volunteers read out the "Congress Bulletin" to the audience. Another past-time was singing national songs in chorus.

NATIONAL FLAG IN SIR PHEROZESHAH'S HAND.

The attention of the throngs was diverted for some time when a young man mounted the statue of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, opposite the Bori Bunder, and placed in hand of the statue a national flag. Similarly another man hoisted a national flag high in the Municipal Building.

PROMINENT LEADERS ARRIVE.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani joined the procession at about 6-30 and Dr. Hardikar came on the scene shortly after. At about 8 o'clock Sardar Vallabhbhai accompanied by Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram also arrived at Bori Bunder and squatted themselves along with other processionists. Earlier in the evening Sjt. Deep Narayan Singh also stayed with the procession for a while.

DR. JIVRAJ COMES DOWN TO GREET HIS WIFE.

The crowd noticed Dr. Jivraj Mehta greeting his wife, Mrs. Hansa Mehta who was leading the procession from the Corporation Building. A few minutes later Dr. Jivraj joined his wife and squatted himself on road along with other processionists.

At 10-15 p.m. a heavy shower of rain which, though it disturbed the flow of the songs for some time, did not deter a single Satyagrahi from the post of duty. Every one of them including Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mrs. Hansa Mehta remained there squatting in the rain.

FIRST LATHI CHARGE.

At 10-35 p.m. there was the first lathi charge on the crowd of spectators on the side of the Municipal offices. The police and the sergeants first pushed the crowds several paces back and then suddenly some sergeants charged the crowd with lathis. The charge resulted in injury to three persons who were immediately brought in stretchers to the Ambulance field station.

A few minutes later another charge was made on the crowd of spectators on the Maidan side and that also resulting in injuring one or two persons. A third charge was made opposite the Capitol Cinema. There were some more minor charges. These charges resulted in injury to seven persons in all.

Just before the sergeants charged the crowd Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani who had left the place half an hour before returned to the scene. Pandit Malaviya who had also left the place for some time returned at 11-30 p.m.

1 A.M.

SERGEANTS CHARGE CROWDS.

The crowds were increasing enormously. The sergeants rushed into the Bori Bunder Station and commenced charges against the crowd. People ran helter-skelter. Two persons were picked up by the Congress Ambulance.

Dr. G. B. Gole of Swastik League Ambulance bitterly complained about the attitude of Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who, he alleged, was obstructing stretcher-bearers from going near the injured persons. "You can't go there without my permission, Dr. Nunan is said to have warned many Ambulance men.

1-30 A.M.

A GENERAL STAMPEDE.

A crash was heard in the Municipal offices. It was ascertained that a policeman entered the gallery and hit the lathi on the ground to scare away the people who were crowded there. Several men jumped out and there was great confusion as a result of the stampede.

12 PERSONS INJURED.

Total casualties are 12 persons injured.

2 A.M.

SARDAR GOES WITHOUT FOOD.

Sardar Vallabhbhai, the Acting Congress President, who had joined the procession just before 8 was squatting with grim determination written on his face. He had not gone to take his meals while some other members of the Working Committee broke from the file and returned back after partaking refreshments.

TEXT OF ORDER.

The Commissioner of Police issued the following order dated August 1, which was served by Inspector Lyon on Mrs. Hansa Mehta on Friday morning:—

"Dear Madam—It has been publicly announced that a procession under the auspices of the Satyagraha Committee will take place today (1st August) in connection with the Tilak Anniversary Celebrations starting from Chowpaty and passing via Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Back Road, Bhuleshwar, Princess Street, Dhobi Talao, Cruickshank Road, Flora Fountain and Esplanade Maidan.

Under the powers invested in me under section 23 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act 1902 I beg to inform you that the procession should be taken on to the Esplanade Maidan when it reaches Cruickshank Road instead of passing along Hornby Road and Esplanade Road."

LATE HON. JAGANNATH SHANKARSHETH ANNIVERSARY

—:o:—

Under the auspices of several Institutions, a public meeting to honour the memory of the late Hon. Jagannath Shankarsheth in connection with his anniversary will be held to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar has kindly consented to preside.

LABOUR LEADERS' APPEAL TO BE HEARD TO-DAY

The appeal against the conviction of Comrade Kandalkar and Jinwala will be heard in the Court of Mr. Sanjana, Session Judge Thana, at 11 a.m. to-day (Saturday).

MAHILA SWADESHI BHANDAR.

The general meeting of all the shareholders of the Mahila Swadeshi Bhandar, situated at Anand Bhuwan, Girgaon Back Road, will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. at the Servants of India Society, Girgaon Bombay. All shareholders are requested to attend.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

The Tilak anniversary will be celebrated by the Vile Parle Satyagraha camp to-day (Saturday), at 8 a.m. Dr. Hardikar has consented to speak on the occasion.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 1.

Previous Closing Rate	12.60
To-day's Opening Rate	12.82
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	12.85
Difference	plus .25

Broach Expectations J.-A. Rs. 200.
" " A.-M. Rs. 225.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Aug. 1.

Previous Closing Rate	6.67
To-day's Opening Rate	6.64
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	6.74
Difference	plus .07

STOP PRESS.

2-45 A.M.

GANDHI CAPS SNATCHED.

Stray incidents of some irresponsible Anglo-Indian youths snatching away Gandhi caps from the heads of people in the crowd occurred.

In one instance a person in the crowd complained of having been assaulted by a Ticket Collector of G. I. P. Railway and showed the person to a police sergeant.

The alleged assailant, in reply, pulled out a Gandhi cap from his pocket and flourishing it said: "I am not a Ticket Collector but a Gandhi Cap Collector."

SIX GANDHI CAPS FROM ONE POCKET.

A second instance occurred when some Anglo-Indian boys standing in front of the G. I. P. Armoury indulged in similar mischief. A person from the crowd pulled out from the pockets of one of them six Gandhi caps.

Almost all the leaders were still squating in the procession.

STICK TO THEIR GUNS.

Among them were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Hardikar, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. Mathradas Trikamji, Mrs. Hansa Mehta were the prominent persons squatting on the road. As it was raining most of them had taken shelter under umbrellas.

PICKETS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

The following is a list of Volunteers arrested for foreign cloth picketing in the Fort on July 31:—

Shankar Krishnaji Soman, Gokulbhai Ambalal Patel, Sitaram Beniprasad, Ramji Gopalji, Harilal Kanji, Ganpat Vishnu Powle, Gangasing Matabhiksing, Vasant Ganpat, Lelji Ambaram Patel, B. R. Taylor, Atmaram Narayan, Ramanlal Revashankar Pandya, Vishevshwar Harsing, K. Kariappan, J. V. Dhruva, Harjivan Jheday, Yaswant Vaman Powle, and Harhari Govind Potdar.

FRESH SECURITY FROM "LIBERTY."

—:o:—

Rs. 4000 Demanded.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has declared Mr. Hemendranath Bagchi, as the keeper of the "Indian Daily News Press" whence "Liberty" is published and ordered a fresh security of Rs. 4000 to be deposited by him with the court. Time was given upto August 5 to deposit the amount. This is the outcome of forefeiture under the Press Ordinance of Rs. 2000 already deposited owing to certain "objectionable" articles appearing in the paper.

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SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
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"HOLD 'EM YALE!"

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He was a Freshman—she the daughter of a Professor—their love had its inception in Latin America, but it was the Big Game that witnessed its climax and—here's a picture you'll talk about for months. She deemed him a bandit and gave him her money and jewels then redeemed them with a kiss—How could she foresee the culmination of the strongest love romance ever conceived?—And if she had, would she—?

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1930.

ABOLISH VISAPUR.

—:o:—

It will be recalled that some years ago, after the revelations made by the late Mr. Govindji Vasanji and others who had had personal experience of the horrors of Visapur Jail, there arose public agitation of such volume and intensity that the Government of Bombay thought it best to close the jail. Sir Leslie Wilson had taken the trouble to pay a visit to Visapur and the visit had not a little to do with the decision of the authorities to close it. But very recently in order to provide for the large number of political prisoners the Government of Sir Frederick Sykes reopened the jail and the public began to speculate at once as to why Visapur, of all other jails, was selected for the reception of political prisoners. They wanted to know whether this jail, of notorious and horrible memory, had been made fit for human habitation, and the protests from various public bodies against its reopening were so many that Government issued a communique that "improvements" had been sanctioned. Another communique sought to allay public disquietude regarding the treatment of prisoners and Government saw the utility of permitting a Committee appointed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to make inquiries on the spot at Visapur, evidently with the hope that their investigation would remove the grave public apprehensions. The Committee very properly thank Sir Ernest Hotson for the exceptional facilities offered to them for making enquiries

The report issued by this Committee amply justifies the grave public apprehensions. The Committee visited Visapur and made their investigations with official assistance. Yet they are able to observe: "Several prisoners told us that they had been threatened with dire consequences in case they divulged anything even to us. Large numbers of them were evidently too terrified to lay their complaints before us. Several persons told us that an unrestrained reign of terror prevailed in the jail against which they had no hope of remedy or redress." A Government that claims to be a civilized Government would not for a moment tolerate this state of things. The principles of modern penology emphasize that the object of imprisonment is not to de-humanise a convict. Particularly galling is the de-humanising process in the case of those convicted for offences which involve no moral turpitude. That such a de-humanising treatment is the rule at Visapur is abundantly proved in the Committee's narration of the revolting conditions under which the Visapur prisoners are forced to live, if the allegations made by them are justified and there is no reason to believe that they are not justified. They are herded together like "the proverbial sardines". The sanitary arrangements are such that even the least civilized of free human beings will not tolerate them. The prisoners are treated like cattle, and if cattle were treated in the outside world in that manner, we are sure they would at once evoke sympathy and agitation for redress from the officials of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "The prisoners are made to lie down in two in two opposite rows of fifty-five each along the length of the barrack, which is 116 feet, thus leaving a space of 2 feet for each man. The result is that it is impossible to avoid their breathing on each other. They are hardly able to turn on the sides, for such indiscretion brings one into clash with the body of his neighbour." Thus although the notorious "bel-chain" is no longer there, the hapless prisoners are herded together in a way which even a poultry-farmer in England would not dare to imitate in bringing his fowls to market, for fear of being jailed for cruelty. The Committee found that the food was "unfit for human consumption" and led to a large amount of illness, the bathing arrangements were "an eye-wash", and the "facilities" allowed for the morning's toilet were, to say the least, revolting in their "humiliating and disgusting" nature. Visapur abunds in snakes and other dangerous reptiles and is notorious for its unhealthy climate. As regards the alleged assault and insulting treatment meted out to prisoners the least said the better.

Now that these revelations have been made by a body of responsible persons, now that the public suspicions as to why Visapur was chosen for the reception of political prisoners is strengthened, it is the urgent duty of the Government of Bombay to abolish the Visapur Jail altogether, in their own interest. We ask Sir Frederick Sykes and the Home Member whether they were aware of the routine of prison-life chalked out for Visapur when the decision to reopen the jail was sanctioned. It is not a place which a civilized Government can retain for the detention of even the worst type of convicts. We hope the call of humanity will find a response from the Government of Bombay and that they will take immediate steps to close down Visapur.

NO CHANGE.

—:o:—

One will be expected to congratulate Sir John Simon on his decision not to accept nomination as Liberal nominee to the Round Table Conference if such acceptance [illegible]. We are, however, more inclined to sympathise with him. For, underlying his self-denying ordinance, there is a pathetic sense of martyrdom. Bitterness, too, is unmistakably in evidence in his complaint that the discharge of heavy duties laid on the Commission by Parliament should be "regarded as disqualifying us from participating," in the hope, of course, of attracting "some Indian element which otherwise might be unwilling to come." This bitterness, however, is assuaged to a certain extent by the consolatory affirmation that "if it (the Conference) fails nobody shall say that I contributed to its fall." But the hint that "opportunity will still remain for the Commissioners to participate in the discussions which must follow", sounds suspiciously dangerous. For, in the event of failure to torpedo the Round Table Conference—supposing a real Round Table Conference does take place—Sir John Simon appears determined to attack its results in Parliament. And both Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Austen Chamberlain have virtually promised to back him.

So far, however, as India is concerned the discussion in Parliament on Sir John's letter does not change the situation. A careful consideration of the speeches—including Mr. Benn's, with its reference to "a golden opportunity for the two peoples to come together and reach a solution"—confirms the view that Englishmen thinks of the Indian problem in terms of its possible reactions on Britain and British interests. The fact that India has some moral rights, the validity of which is not governed by British interests, is entirely excluded from the category of motives that compel consideration of the Indian problem. They regard it as an issue between so much more and so much less and certainly not one between freedom and slavery. This is not the way to solve the problem. "Peace" as the Sardar said the other day, "would come only when Britain admitted the claim of India that India was for Indians and not for foreigners." The Sardar went to emphasise, and rightly so, that "India was not going to be satisfied with mere assurances and shadows. She wanted genuine independence as other nations enjoyed in their own countries." This is the only solution. Ingenious attempts outwardly to reconcile principle with expediency but really at the sacrifice of the former will reduce Mr. Benn's "golden opportunity" to mere tinsel.

UNJUSTIFIABLE BAN.

We do not believe there is any single right-thinking citizen in Bombay who will find any justification for the ban which the Commissioner of Police placed on the Tilak Anniversary procession passing through Hornby Road. Several processions have, during the last three months, been taken out in Bombay without public peace being disturbed by the processionists, so thoroughly has the City of Bombay imbibed the spirit of non-violence. Yesterday's procession, again, had nothing to do with the Civil Disobedience movement. It was a tribute which the City desired to pay to the memory of one of India's greatest patriots. And it is amazing that those responsible for the ban did not realise that few things could hurt the feelings of every patriotic Indian more than this unwarranted interference with a procession which peacefully wanted to pay respect to the memory of a departed leader. Is Hornby Road more sacred than the memory of the late Lokamanya? And why should this invidious distinction be made between thoroughfares of the City? During the conversation which Pundit Malaviya had with a police officer, the latter is reported to have informed him that the ban was imposed by the Government of India. Are the Government of Bombay, then, meekly obeying the Haig-Emerson orders without exercising their own independent judgment and realising the reactions of their policy on the public mind?

A NATIONAL DISSERVICE.

—:o:—

Mr. Shivdas Chapsy has rendered a great disservice to the city and the national cause by not being in his place in the Corporation Hall on Thursday when his resolution demanding the hoisting of the National Flag on the Municipal Building came up for consideration. The resolution could not be moved and the City has thus, for the time being, been deprived of the satisfaction of seeing the National Flag flying over the Municipal building. If Mr. Chapsy absented himself because he feared that his resolution would not have been carried, his fear was unwarranted. It is hardly credible that a body, which passed, by a majority, resolutions regarding toddy trees and the use of Swadeshi cloth by its members and employees would have been so unpatriotic as to oppose the hoisting of the National Flag on the Municipal building. Even if some members were denationalised enough to seek to prevent the hoisting of the National Flag, it was all the more necessary, in public interest, that their backsliding should have been exposed.

ETHICS & ECONOMICS OF INDIAN BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

THE ORIGIN OF BOYCOTT IN INDIA.

(BY POLITICUS.)

III.*

The main purpose of boycott, as outlined above, is easy to exemplify in the Indian movement of today. The Movement we must never forget, has arisen out of political discontent. Betrayed at every turn, disappointed in every endeavour for the good of the country, the leaders and spokesmen of the Indian people had to turn their eyes to some concrete means of manifesting their sense of discontent. Words had had their day. Prayers and genuflections had been tried, and found to be of no avail. Bell Book, and Candle were requisitioned to exorcise the ghost. But the spirit of economic domination, entrenched like a harpy upon the economic vitals of this country, is a malignant one, whom ordinary incantations will not scare away. The only argument it can understand is the cutting off of supplies.

MOTIVE FORCE AND GOVERNING PURPOSE.

And hence the Boycott movement, to dispense with the use of all foreign,—and particularly, British,—goods. The motive force of this Movement is a sense of disappointment and displeasure, which cannot be adequately expressed in any other way. The fact, increasingly apparent, that an overwhelming majority of the Indian people is in favour of this movement, is sufficient by itself to mark the severity of the country's displeasure, which has driven important sections in it to accept with a smile the sacrifice involved in the movement. Without the strength of the sentiment inspiring and driving it onward, the Boycott could not be so effective as it has already proved itself to be. The imports for three months of the fiscal year 1930-31,—April, May and June,— are reported to be 49.87 crores, as against the imports for the same three months in the previous year of 69.25 crores. The import trade with the United Kingdom has fallen in even a larger proportion than that with the rest of the world. And that notwithstanding the fact that the rulers of India have so arranged matters,—they still command so many key positions in the economic situation of India, and the British goods enjoy such substantial preference in the Indian market,—that the fall, such as it appears to be in the recorded statistics of British imports,—may justly be taken to be in reality much more serious indication of the effectiveness of our voluntary boycott of British goods.

INDIRECT RESULTS.

But, apart from the sentiment of public displeasure at the lack of good faith in our rulers; or, putting it positively, apart from the desire to win our political autonomy, the country's desire to exert, by way of indirect retaliation, some telling pressure on those who have kept us out of our birth-right, is also noticeable in this movement. India's purchases from Britain may be a fraction of Britain's sales to the world at large. But this relates only to the visible trade statistics. India's "invisible imports" from Britain,—in the shape of shipping freights and banking commissions and insurance premia to British companies,—not to mention the pensions and leave allowances of a host of Britishers in the public services of this country, or the profits of private British traders or professional men doing roaring business in this land—aggregate nearly twice as much as the total visible imports from the United Kingdom. And if the figures already given indicate a fall in the visible imports, despite preference to British goods given by law or official partiality, the amount of the total imports,—visible as well as invisible,—must have fallen off in a far larger proportion.

REACTION OF FALLING TRADE ON BRITISH CREDIT.

The reaction of this decline must tell heavily on Britain's credit and financial position in the world. She has penetrated to the remotest corners, and permeated every country in the new and old world, thanks chiefly to her superabundant capital, which she produces by this means, and which she loans out annually for her own further enrichment. Trade follows the loan. This is not an epigram, but a cold fact of modern economic life all over the world. If England is deprived of this milch-cow; if her source of perennial replenishment of her capital resources is cut off, the injury would be too great to pass unnoticed by the leaders of the British people. And the potentiality of the weapon, which can wreak such injury, must be appraised sufficiently after a taste of its force to persuade these leaders of British political life to realise that discretion is always

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared on July 31 and 1st instant respectively.

PEACE & PROPAGANDA.

HOW THE SMOKE-SCREEN IS SPREAD.

(BY OSIRIS.)

The familiar and equally futile tactics of the combined Anglo-Indian and so-called 'Liberal' Press that seem to be directed towards creating the false atmosphere of enthusiasm for the Round Table Conference and its prologue of the locally "boosted" Sapru-Jayakar Peace Negotiations (it has almost a ring of the Disarmament Conference, on the melo-dramatic plane) are hardly expected to be received with feelings either of surprise or of resentment not only from Congressmen but from all those persons whose intelligence does not happen to be lower than that of the professional Press hucksters.

TURNKEYS & PEACE.

The very humane desire is evident generally on the other hand, of allowing the perspiring, excited, professional optimists and agents of intriguing Indian party-politics to outlive the transitory triumph of their Press 'propaganda', as events take place from day to day, in the political world of England and India, exposing the propagandists' poor efforts to ridicule more effectively than could be possible for mere Press criticism. Thus, while the penny-trick of the poster-headline, "Gandhi to Meet Nehrus?"; seemed to succeed with some fools recently who were not sorry to learn wisdom by paying a paltry anna for it, any person, who was not a certified Bedlamite, could have told you that turn-keys could bring two or more prisoners together without changing their belief or conviction.

It is conceivable that Sir T. B. Sapru could have the gates of the Naini Jail opened and the Nehrus hunted down into Yeravda Jail. The co-operators who bask in the sunshine of Viceregal favour while Gandhi and Nehrus are going through the prisoner's daily routine may utilise the official good-offices by arranging a meeting like this, take salute of the subordinate officials of the Jail Department, smile legendary smiles, assume mystic silence, explore the last limit in the novelty of optical products, invoke almost cabalistic visions of highly colourful seances or, achieve the most amazing feats of the mass of my tabloid catalogue till Northcliffe's bones rattled in his grave and his poor ghost haunted the Yeravda jail in quest of this kind of journalistic sensation.

REALITIES.

The triumph of this cheap propaganda is, as I said above, transitory. Mr. Jayakar may well deprecate his Assembly candidature and strike the most beautiful pose of a modest but self-conscious Napolean. His supporters may well expend their lead and spin long-winded leading articles snorting out gusts of optimism and, demanding all manner of virtues of Lord Irwin who, we are assured, must ultimately slay the dragon of Tory opposition to India's "demands". Pandit Malaviya may well be pampered with hack-praise which reminds us of what the Communists might call his "historic" role. But the fact remains that this kind of artificial propaganda which ignores in its gay as well as pseudo-serious pursuit, the fundamental realities of the Indian political situation of the moment is being accepted for what it really is and has long stultified itself in so far as any real propaganda is concerned.

The Congress rightly refuses to be decoyed into issues which, through their origin and manifestation, are already considered as a part of the scheme British Imperialism is weaving elaborately. Both Gandhi and the Nehrus are courteous and clever enough to receive the so-called peace-deputation and exchange personal civilities without any suggestion of restraint. They have no objecton to enter into academical discussions even of the so-called peace which is lacking in any basis at all. The Government of India's policy of repression combined with the latest manoeuvres of the Labour Party in both the Houses leave no doubt of the logic and utter propriety of the Congress position. The gesture the Congress has received so far is that of a demand to surrender: co-operation sums up its quintessence. History may or may not bracket together the two names of Kellogg and Jayakar (already some local newspaper Hardy is noticed composing the Indian version of "Dynasts").

But the Congress is at least supposed to know its "raison d'etre?"

L.V.P.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

The Law of Sedition.

A Punjab Magistrate found Mr. Ram Saran Das guilty of sedition and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal, Justice Bakshi Tekchand has reduced it to one of four months and has made some interesting observations with regard to the interpretation of the Law of Sedition by the learned Magistrate. It appears that among other things Mr. Ram Saran Das's criticism of the Simon Commission that it visited in comfort big cities but not "villages where there are no roads, no hospitals for men or cattle to get medicines from or schools where insanitary conditions prevail and malaria rages", was ruled by the Magistrate as coming under the Law of Sedition. So also Mr. Das's insinuation that "the Congress was originally started at the suggestion of the Government and that when some of its leading members in early days became opposed to Government they were appointed to big offices." Justice Tekchand rightly refused to consider such statement as seditious. But they show to what lengths of ridiculous interpretation Magistrates can be led by the looseness of the Law of Sedition.

Is This True?

In the course of a letter a correspondent writes from Pithapuram: "On 30th July 150 political prisoners from Bombay were brought to Rajahmundry, by the Waltair Passenger via Bezwada. The two carriages containing the prisoners were detached at the Rajahmundry Station and while the prisoners were engaged in their morning prayers the Rajahmundry Reserve Constables and Sergeants with regulation lathis entered the vans, belaboured the prisoners and dragged them down to the platform. For the prisoners refusing to surrender their Gandhi caps, the police again beat them with their lathis. Yet all of them were cheerful." If these allegations are true it is difficult to write with restraint on the mentality of agents of Law and Order whom the sight of Gandhi caps drives into such a fury.

All For Peace!

The correspondent goes on to say "It will not be out of place here if I mention that like excesses are being committed daily both at Rajahmundry and Coconada by the East Godavary Police". Mr. Brown, the District Magistrate of the East Godavary District appears to be a more thorough exponent of resolute rule through Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. than Mr. Stewart of Guntur. And yet we are told by no less a person than the Viceroy himself that his agents of Law and Order are infallible and almost angels, they commit neither errors nor excesses. And we are also told that the blessings of peace and good will are denied to India by a truculent and implacable Congress. No joke could be more bitterly cruel.

Pertinent Suggestion.

In passing the resolution moved by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, as amended by Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, recommending that the employees of the Bombay Municipal Corporation should use Swadeshi cloth and that the members of the Corporation should do the same, that body has helped to emphasize the right economic policy for the country. Such a resolution, in fact, should have been passed by the Corporation much earlier. The debate on the resolution provided some members an occasion to offer captious criticism and the President's assurance that the resolution did not involve "any threat or coercion" did not afford any solace to their doubts and prejudices. But the public will note with relief that the number of such critics is, fortunately, very small. If this small number does not possess the Swadeshi spirit, that is no reason why it should ridicule others who do possess it.

"HAND THAT HANDLES CHARKA IS MORE POWERFUL THAN HAND THAT HANDLES SWORD"

SIRDAR VALLABBHAI'S ADDRESS TO CHRISTIANS.

"If You Want To Follow Christ Relieve The Miseries Of Starving Millions"

The Indian Christian community of Bombay demonstrated their sympathy and support to the national movement by attending in large numbers the meeting organised under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party at Sir C. J. Hall to hear Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The hall and the balcony were fully packed. Among those present were Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji and some other members of the Congress Working Committee, besides Mr. Terence Nunes, Mrs. Halliday, Miss C. Felline and some English ladies. Miss Ida Dickinson presided. The meeting was on the occasion of Tilak anniversary.

MR. ALWA WELCOMES SARDAR.

Mr. Joachim Alwa, Secretary of the Christian Nationalist Party, in welcoming Sardar Vallabhbhai said that this was the first occasion that a Congress President was addressing an exclusive meeting of Indian Christians. For such a gathering there was no better person to preside than Miss Ida Dickinson who was the first European in India to protest against the Government repression by resigning her seat in the imbecile Council.

SARDAR GARLANDED.

The Sardar and Miss Dickinson were then offered garlands of yarn amidst applause.

Miss Dickinson in commencing the proceedings expressed her great admiration for Sardar Vallabhbhai. She said that patriotism was greater than nationalism and expressed one's deep love for the children of the soil. Its practical expression was Swadeshi which was not merely an economic movement, but a philosophy of living, a creed which believed in the possibilities of one's country. She used to derive great pleasure by including in her meals the vegetables and fruits of her own garden. The same satisfaction and pride was derived by using things made in one's own country.

SARDAR OVATED.

The Sardar who was greeted with an enthusiastic ovation said he felt greatly embarrassed by having to speak in a foreign language with which he was not well acquainted. (Laughter.) Although he had learnt the language years ago, he was trying to forget it for the last 15 years. He considered it a proud privilege to make their acquaintance.

CHRISTIANITY AND INDIA.

Christianity, he said, shines in India and other countries by such noble examples as that of Miss Dickinson.

Coming to the subject, the Sardar said he realised the peculiar circumstances and difficulties in which they were placed, difficulties which were not of their choice and not of their making. They had tried to come nearer and closer to us, he said. He had known Indian Christians in the villages. He knew how they felt what it is to be an "Indian Christian". Thousands of them were converted from Hinduism to save themselves from starvation. But after conversion they find themselves treated worse than they were as Hindus. The Christian missionaries who converted them denied them equality in marriage, in service and various other respects. But to whom could they complain?

MINORITIES NEED NOT FEAR.

Those who opposed Swaraj for India put it on the ground that the interests of the minorities were not safe in the hands of the majority the Hindus. But he reminded them of the Lahore Congress resolution that no settlement would be acceptable to the Congress which did not satisfy the minorities. Every honest Indian was convinced that the minority would not have confidence in the majority community till the hand is removed that divided them and created suspicion between them.

WHAT IS INDIAN CHRISTIAN'S OWN.

The Sardar then went on to deal with Swadeshi. "The garlands that you gave me", he said, "are perhaps more eloquent of the value of Swadeshi than any speech of mine." The poverty of this country could only be removed by threads of the garland. Almost all their daily requirements of life were of foreign manufacture. "The only thing that is not foreign is your skin." (Laughter.) That is why you are Indian Christians and cannot claim equality with European Christians. That is why they were placed in a difficult situation, because they were Indians. Could they say that their country was anywhere else than in India.

BE TRUE CHRISTIANS.

"To-day I ask you to search within", said the Sardar, "I do not ask you to do anything that is not Christian. I am only asking you to do what the best of Christians had done, what Christ had done." If they wanted to follow Christ, they must try to relieve the miseries of the starving millions of India. The greatest problem of India was the appalling poverty of the people. And the only man who had solved it was Mahatma Gandhi who after fifteen years of faith and suffering had converted millions who did not believe in the Charkha.

CHARKHA AND SWORD.

The hand that handles the Charkha is more powerful than the hand that handles the sword. This was demonstrated in Guntor where the Charkha and Gandhi caps were so dreaded that the Collector had prohibited them. It is this power of the Charkha which Mahatma Gandhi had been preaching all these years for relieving the poverty of the people. That was why that man in Yeravda Jail was recognised as a better Christian than most Christians. Some of the best Christians had given their testimony that if today there was one man nearer to God than others, it was Gandhi.

If you believe in Swadeshi, said the Sardar, I appeal to you in the name of all that is sacred to take to spinning at least half an hour a day. Convert your life, change your outlook. Meet the poor Indian Christians in the villages. Then you will understand why Mahatma Gandhi is preaching spinning. It is a peculiar spectacle that the man who is nearer to Christ than anybody else is being sacrificed by those who prefers to be Christians. I appeal to you to study his life and teachings and see whether Christianity teaches anything else."

Concluding the Sardar assured the Indian Christians that their interests were as safe in the hands of the Congress as in the hands of Christ. If, however, they felt any doubt, the Congress would be prepared to surrender everything to them.

Mr. I. Kuriappan then proposed a vote of thanks to the Sardar, Miss Dickinson and the Congress Working Committee members who attended the meeting. He said that Gandhi was the living symbol of the sacrificed Master of the Indian Christians who would be prepared to fight the last drop of their blood for their country's honour and freedom.

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas, seconding the vote, said that the occasion was a red-letter day in the history of the Indian Christians. They had the Working Committee in their midst, embracing the new child of the Congress, the Nationalist Christian Party. (Cheers.)

KING'S WISH

Will R. T. C. Bring Prosperity To India ?

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The King's speech at the prorogation of Parliament referring to London Naval Treaty says that many important points of agreement have been reached hope is expressed that negotiations with France and Italy will be concluded at no very distant date, whereby they will participate in the Anglo-Jap-American agreemen in the treaty. Sincere disappointmmest is expressed at the failure of the recent negotiations for Anglo-Egyptian settlement coupled with the hope that a successful conclusion will soon be reached.

The speech welcomes the opportunities afforded by the forthcoming meeting of the Imperial Conference for the promotion of mutual understanding and co-operation in all matters of common concern.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Referring to the forthcoming Indian Round Table Conference, the speech earnestly prays that a spirit of mutual trust and friendship will unite all races and creeds in India and representatives of both Britain and India, in the discharge of responsibilities which the Conference will impose upon them.

"I am confident that the single purpose of promoting the welfare of my Indian people will be the inspiration of every member of Conference."

Gravest anxiety is expressed at the high level to which unemployment and worldwide trade depression had risen in past year. Speech mentions the schemes designed to provide employment in public works exceeding £100,000,000 and rendered possible by a substantial Government contribution.—Reuter.

VISAPUR JAIL "MONSTROSITIES.

(Continued from page 16t

the prisoners are as follows:—

8 a.m. bowl of thin jowar gruel
12 Noon 2 chupathis and a cup of thick Dal.
3-30 p.m. 2 chupatis and a cupful of vegetables.

The chupatis are of jowar for 5 days and bajri for 2 days in the week. These chapatis are always full of dirt and grit and ordinarily uneatable. They taste bitter in the mouth. They are in addition ill-cooked. The vegetables supplied are of the cheapest kind and with hardly any variety and although the ration provides for sar of vegetables for the afternoon meals the quantity supplied is hardly 1|4 of a seer. Both the dal and vegetables are heavily spiced with chilies and garlic and have caused stomach trouble to many prisoners. The dal and vegetables are not clean and contain animalmules. A cup of dal brought to us in presence of Deputy Director of Health though no doubt carefully selected, yet contained three such dead insects. This noxious type of food we discovered on the first day. Before departing on the 1st day we expressed a desire to see the kitchen and the superintendent promised to take us the next day. The next day on our visit things were more clean but we do not know whether this appearance of cleanliness was dished up for our benefit. The result of this dieting has been the alarming prevalence of dysentry and diarrhoea.

INADEQUATE MEDICAL RELIEF.

Medical Relief: The jail provides two Doctors and one compounder for a population of 1,100 prisoners and 200 jail staff under conditions when about 50 per cent of the inmates are suffering from one illness or other. The stock of medicines is insufficient.

The Jail Hospital contains only about 12 cots. On the day of our visit the hospital had about 65 indoor-patients. All except the lucky 12 were heaped together on the floor. Sometimes patients have to wait for 24 and 48 hours before they are able to see the Doctor or get medicine. Serious cases which have been prescribed special diet have to wait for two or three days before their particular requirements are supplied. In several cases we found that even patients suffering from diseases as a result of the jail food and medical advises to have separate diet are only given the ordinary jail food. The medical staff under the circumstances is extremely overworked and therefore prone to indifference. We found a case in the hospital of a patient too weak to leave his bed without support passing stools in his bed and not being attended to. No mattress are supplied even in the hospital.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

Treatment of prisoners:—The supervision of the prisoners is in the hands of the convict warders imported from other jails and sepoys recruited from the criminal tribes. Allegations are made that these warders assault the prisoners for no provocation whatsoever and that the Jailor instead of restraining the ardour of his minions has actually encouraged them to such acts. Some cases were reported to us of the Jailor himself assaulting the prisoners. The assaults are made not only with fists but also lathis are freely used. We were shown marks of bruises and contused wounds which were the result of these assaults These wounds have been reported by the prisoners to the Jail Doctor.

"UNRESTRAINED REIGN OF TERROR".

The jailor as well as the warders, it is alleged, freely indulge in course abuses. More than the beating which the prisoners suffer unflinchingly it is these abuses that is revolting in the minds of the prisoners, almost all of them being cultured and belonging to a high status in life. No complaints are allowed to be taken to the Superintendent: In some cases, when the prisoners have been able to make complaint to him, he invariably preferred the word of those against whom the complaint was made and in some cases the person complaining was given solitary confinement for his trouble. The prisoners are also continuously threatened with fresh assaults in case they dare to make complaints. Several prisoners told us that they have been threatened with dire consequences in case they divulged anything even to us. Large numbers of them were evidently too terrified to lay their complaints before us. Several persons told us that an unrestrained reign of terror prevailed in the Jail against which they had no hope of remedy or redress.

NO TIME FOR PRAYERS.

The prisoners complained that they are not allowed time for saying their prayers or Nimaz. The Mahomedan prisoners were particularly strong on this point and complained that the Quarane-Sharif was not allowed to be kept in any niche but had to be wrapped up with their blanket. This they consider as extremely insulting to their religious sensibilities.

In conclusion we might say that in putting down the above we have very carefully weighed the evidence placed before us and on account of limitations of language if at all the facts placed above in cases have been toned down. Because it is very difficult to put down in writing the terrible state of affairs which we witnessed. We have no doubt that inspite of strenuous denial on the part of the Jailor the cases which came under our notice of illtreatment more than sufficiently satisfied us that extreme illtreatment was rampant. We have to mention that the evidence was of men, most of them educated and in their daily avocation fairly well placed in life and the impression that was conveyed to our minds was that there was no attempt on the part of the prisoners to exaggerate their sufferings which were very real. We do not know if this is the treatment usually meted out to even or ordinarily hardened criminals. If it is we have no hesitation in saying that it would be inhuman even for them. We might add that we went to see things for ourselves with perfectly open minds and even now it gives us no pleasure to put before the public the sorry recital of the troubles of the Satyagrahi Prisoners who claim no more than ordinary human treatment.

CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusion that we are forced to come to are:—

1. The jail is situated in an unhealthy place where ordinary human habitation would be fraught with grave danger to health.
2. The provision for shelter and accommodation is totally inadequate and results in herding together of human beings almost like the proverbial sardines.
3. The facilities allowed for ordinary calls of nature apart from being humiliating and disgusting are inadequate and during times when prisoners are locked up a source of acute discomfort.
4. The bathing and washing arrangements are in an absolute eyewash and are insanitary and are the cause of widespread skin trouble.
5. The clothing consists mainly of one suit of clothes and a single blanket which has to serve both as bedding and covering, apart from being insufficient is grossly insanitary and shows the callous indifference of the officials. The clothing supplied is below the minimum prescribed by the Jail manual:—
6. The food ordinarily supplied is unfit for human consumption and has led to widespread illness.
7. The medical relief afforded is of the scantiest nature even below the provisions made in the Jail Manual.
8. The treatment of the prisoners is only an essay in terrorism.
9. The presence of snakes and other venomous insects presents such danger to life as should compel any civilized Government to remove the prisoners to a healthier and safer place.

We owe to Sir Ernest Hotson to express our gratefulness to him for the exceptional facilities for making enquiries in the conditions prevailing in Visapur Jail. But for them we could not have known what we have been able to. We hope that the monstrosities that we have seen, have been allowed to be perpetrated simply because the superior authorities have not known of them. We have every reason to believe that both Sir Fredrick Sykes and Sir Ernest Hotson will not allow things to continue a day longer in a fashion we have had the misfortune to witness and will see their way to remove the Satyagrahi prisoners to another more suitable jail.

(Sd.) MOOLRAJ KARSONDAS,
„ BALUBHAI T. DESAI.
„ M. B. KELKAR.
„ VITHALDAS BHAGAVANDAS.

LABOUR COMMISSION

Returning To India In September.

RUGBY, August 1.

The Royal Commission on Labour in India under chairmanship of ex-Speaker Whitley expects to complete its sittings in London by the middle of August. As at present arranged the Commission leaves at end of September for Rangoon via Colombo spending a few days enroute in study of the working of recenti legislation in tea estates of Ceylon. Some three weeks will be devoted to touring and taking evidence in Burma and the Commission anticipates that about the middle of November it should reach Delhi where its report will be written.—B. O. W.

ETHICS & ECONOMICS OF INDIAN BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 3.)

the better part of Imperial statesmanship.

WILL BRITAIN BE OBSTINATE?

It is possible, they may prove obstinate. But, in that case, India will have lost nothing, by experimenting with this new weapon of peaceful assertion of her birth-right. She would have learnt the strength of her own determined will; she would have perceived the defects or shortcomings which she must remedy if her voluntary programme of boycott of foreign goods is to be as effective as it well might be.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

The third purpose of a general, nation-wide Boycott movement,—viz., to help by its means to promote indigenous industry,—need not be absent altogether from the present agitation. But those who realise the true character of the present movement would not be surprised if they are told that the present is not a time to think of special advantage to the local industry. Local industry has suffered from foreign domination as much as the other classes of the community; and it must expect to share in the same advantages that the country at large will obtain by achieving our national autonomy in all economic and political respects. The role of the local idustry to-day, patriotically interpreted, is to trust to the future for a harvest of gold. To-day it must sow the seed of assuring the people that the Indian industrialist is not only a different form of the same exploiting machinery. The Boycott movement must, to be effective, depend a great deal on the active co-operation of our indigenous industry to second the efforts of the poltical boycotters. Not only in regard to the adequacy of supply, but also in the matter of the reasonableness of prices, facilities of credit, &c. to the consumer or distributor, fairness of terms to the labour engaged in this industry, the Indian industrialist must support the movement to eschew foreign goods in every way he can, or in which his co-operation is required by the organisers of the movement. The Swadeshi movement of some twenty years ago proved abortive. Why? Because the Indian industrialist failed to rise to the occasion in earlier periods and perceive his own interest as much as that of his country. To-day that danger is not so great, though it is by no means extinct. Even the distributing section,—the merchants and dealers in foreign goods,—have taken up the cry for the boycott of their own livelihood, as it might appear at first sight. Why should not the industrialist join wholeheartedly in the movement, which can bring to him nothing but unmixed benefit?

(To Be Continued.)

DUTY OF EVERY INDIAN TO HELP NATIONAL STRUGGLE

(Continued from page 1.)

during the last four months, Panditji said that India had never experienced such ruthless repression during the British rule of 175 years. He made pointed reference to the 'lathi' charges on young boys carrying national flags and the insult offered by trampling the Gandhi cap by the police in some places. He added: "You people in Bombay whenever you go to the dock find the ship of every nation flying their own flags. Do you find the Indian flag there? Is it not a disgrace that a great and ancient country like ours should have no national flag. Lately we have evolved a flag to represent the aspirations of our nation, and that bag is insulted by the police and the sergeants who are public servants."

SUPPORT MAHATMA'S CAUSE.

Concluding, Malaviyaji exhorted the audience to visualise, on the one hand, a picture of the economic loss that British domination had brought on India and on the other of the Swaraj which would do away with all their present miseries and injustice and the degradation. To achieve that end the Congress had started the great movement launched by Mahatmaji, and it was the duty of every Indian to help the movement in every possible way. Finally, he appealed to the people and especially the Muslims, to boycott every inch of foreign cloth and to popularise Khaddar and Swadeshi. He hoped that if they carried out the programme laid down by the Congress, India would realise her objective within six months.

(The report of Mr. Sherwani's speech will be published in tomorrow's issue of "The Chronicle.")

USE SWADESHI AND ENTER TEMPLES.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 31.

The Karachi Rashtria Istri Mandal have started picketing temples and colleges in Karachi. So far their evorts have met with great success. Worshippers who came in swadeshi were allowed in, while those who came in foreign clothes had to go back. There are strong rumours that several lady volunteers will be arrested.

EUROPEAN KNIGHT'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

"Spirit Of Unrest Perfectly Legitimate"

"BRITAIN LARGELY RESPONSIBLE" SAYS SIR HUBERT CARR.

CALCUTTA, August 1.

"The spirit of unrest which is so widely spread to-day is very largely and perfectly the legitimate course, with which it is now difficult to sympathise and for which, Britain is largely responsible", said Sir Hubert Carr addressing the monthly lunch meeting of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association on Wednesday in connection with the present situation in India.

Continuing the speaker said: "It was a new thing in Indian politics that Indian ladies of good standing should come out in public streets in protests inspired by political ideas. The speaker hoped the Round Table Conference would produce a constitution acceptable to all parties."

The speaker concluded: "The Montague Reforms though defective in many respects, has stimulated Indian activities in various ways."—Free Press.

CRIME OF PROPAGANDA

Bangalore Baker Punished.

BANGALORE, July 31.

Mr. Doraiswamy Mudaliar, a baker in the civil and military station who was doing Congress propaganda among the Indian public by distributing leaflets and organising processions and had been previously warned under Section 144, was served with an order from the British Resident last night, enjoining him to quit the area within seven days and prohibiting his re-entry without the Resident's written permission.

The order states that Mr. Mudaliar has been publishing leaflets containing comments on the public news, without the permission required by the Residency Regulations. Mr. Mudaliars latest activities were visiting labouring classes and urging them to give up drinking.

On Sunday last, accompanied by volunteers, Mr. Mudaliar made some sweepers give an undertaking to socially boycott members of their community persisting in drinking after the first warning.—A. P.

MR. RUIKAR JAILED.

Refuses To Furnish Security.

NAGPUR, Aug. 1.

Mr. S. Ruikar, pleader and president of the G. I. P. Railway Union was ordered to furnish security to be of good behaviour for one year. Mr. Ruikar declined to furnish security and consequently the Magistrate who tried him sentenced him to undergo one years simple imprisonment. Mr. Ruikar did not lead any evidence and received sentence unconcerned.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA CATHOLIC CONFERENCE.

MANGALORE, July 29.

Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirnelyam, President of the Tanjore District Board, representing the Kumbakonam Diocese has been selected as the President of the All-India Catholic Political Conference to be held at Mangalore on the 15th, 16th and 17th August next.

PICKETING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you permit me the benefit of your columns to draw attention of the Bombay Congress authorities to what Mr. Colaco said openly in the Corporation meeting this afternoon as to some Congress volunteers having stopped khataras at Cavel and ripped open bales to see and examine the contents? This can hardly be considered "picketing" whatever the meaning attached to the word.

I have no desire to enter into the question of ethics of picketing and my only desire is to bring this to the attention of the President of the Bombay Congress Committee.

If Congress authorities will enquire into the matter, and if satisfied express their disapproval of such action, they will be enhancing their good name and doing their duty.

Several prominent members of Corporation, if necessary, are willing to vouch for the information and some of them are members of the Congress.

I trust the authorities will take the matter as is intended and in the right spirit.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

July 31.

LOKMANYA'S ANNIVERSARY.

City Observes Partial Hartal.

Partial hartal was observed in Bombay on Friday in observance of the Tilak Anniversary. Schoolboys held demonstrations and walked out of their classes, and many schools in the city, had to remain closed.

A huge procession was organised by the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee. Over 20,000 people took part in the procession which started from Committee's Office and passed through Princess Street, Carnac Road, turned into the Mangaldas Market, Zaveri Bazar, Pydhownie, Sandhurst Road and terminated at Chowpaty.

A public meeting was held near the example of the late Lokmanya Tilak. Mr. Deshpande, President of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee addressed the meeting, and said that Tilak had died in the service of his country. He asked the people to emulate the example of the late Lokhamanya and fight for Swaraj.

More Repressive Measures Wanted !

C. P. GOVTS' COMMUNIQUE.

NAGPUR, Aug. 1.

A Central Provinces Government communique states:

During the earlier stages of the civil disobedience movement in this Province there was considerable incitement to violence by excited speakers but owing to measures taken by Government little actual force was used. Latterly there has been marked departure in this attitude. Instances of violence have occurred in several places culminating in the stoning of police. In Jubbulpore, Nagpur and other places picketing of a forceful character has been introduced and volunteers have interfered with the liberty of the public to make the purchases they wished and have blocked the free use of the public thoroughfares by lying down in them and refusing to move. In many places a movement has been started forcibly to cut and carry away forest produce. Trouble is being intensified by the fact that volunteers are now being hired for the work of picketing and molestation. Hence the Government is forced to the conclusion that the time has come when it ought to take more effective measures to restrain those who preach or practise violence or use force to impede the liberties of others. At its request the Government of India has now made applicable to the province Ordinance Number Five of 1930 which is directed against picketing and molestation.—A P.

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221, Kalbadevi Road, Narnarayan Temple.

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

Bombay, August 1.

The market for cash business is rather steady and business is improving. There is good enquiry for Bank shares. To-day's quotations were as under:—

MILLS.

Apollo 3|0
Bombay Cotton P. 3|12
Bombay Cotton 145|0
Bradbury P. 160
Bradbury 150
Central India P. 445.
Coorla 153/12
Currim 75|0
David 125
Dawn 510
Ed. Sassoon 70|0
E. D. Sassoon D. 0|5|6
Elphinstone P. 20
Framji Petit 120
Hindustan 1700
Jamshed Pref. 75
Jamshed 18
Kastoorchand 10.
Khatau 88/2
Laxmi 1,205.
Madras United 350
Maneckji Petit 800
Meyer Sassoon 45
Morarji 500
New Great P. 150
New City 50
Premier 0|15|0
Shapurji 6|0|0
Sholapur 1160
Tata P. 14
Tata 40
Vishnu P. 587|8
Vishnu 1780
Western 760

BANKS.

Baroda 71.
Central 15/10.
Eastern 72/0
Imperial 1240
Imperial Contr. 310.
India 86/8.
Union 3/2.

CEMENT.

Gwalior 62|8
Katni 1st P. 98|8
Katni 2nd P. 100|8
Katni Df. 722/8.
Punjab P. 9|14|0
Punjab 9/12
Shahabad 140

INSURANCE.

Jupiter P. 9|0
Jupiter 8/4.
New India 18/6.
Oriental 1700
Vulcan 6|4

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 115-10.
Andhra Val. P. 980
Andhra Val. 627/8.
Bom. Tram P. 65/12.
Tata Hydro P. 1020|0
Tata Power P. 1,121/4.
Tata Power 481/4.

RAILWAYS.

Ahm. Prantij 805|0
Amritsar Patti 113|0
Central Province 89
Dho: Barramati 95|8
Guzrat 73|0
Mandra Bhom 58|0
Tapti Valley 681/4

MINING.

Tata Steel 1 P: 135|0
Tata Steel 2 P. 58/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bom. Uganda 20|0
Bom. Steam P: 195|0
Bom. Telephone 47/14
Brit. B. Petrol 3|2|0
Bom. Burma New 231/4.
Scindia 8.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 1.

The market opened at Rs. 219|8 for Broach A|M. delivery and declined to Rs. 219|. At this level there was steady buying and prices improved. On account of "Tilak Samvantswar" the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

Broach J|A.	225	0	0
Broach A|M.	220	12	0
Oomra D|J.	185	12	0
Bengal D|J.	161	0	0

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, August 1.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach J..A.	500	35,300

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 1.

August	125.30
November	123.70
February	122.50

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 1.

Broach	195/202
Bengal	148/158
Mathia	158/164
Khandeish	160/166
Akola-Khamgaon	162/168
Nagpur-Wardha	170/178
Barsi-Kurduwadi	158/163
Jalna-Aurangabad	160/164
Nagar-Vambori	157/162
Purna-Parbani	160/168
Khandwa-Sanavad	162/170
Indore-Ujjain	169/180
Miraj-Sangli	217/227
Coompta	219/232
Tirupur-Cambodia	268/298

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, August 1.

	1929-30.	1928-29.
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 31-7-30	8696000	9392000
Receipts Yesterday 31-7-30	10000	—
Exports to date 31-7-30	6824000	8253000
Stock at Ports 25-7-30	1658000	541000
Stock Interior Towns 25-7-30	580000	225000
Stock Liverpool 25-7-30	799000	816000
Visible Supply 25-7-30	2984000	1744000
Quantity in Sight. 25-7-30	14929000	15752000
Quantity out of Sight 25-7-30	13689000	16265000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 1.

	Bales.
Central India	326
Berar	30
Central Provinces	43
Compta-Dharwar	188
Westerns-Northerns	26
Egyptians	95
Cotton	708
	Cwts.
Wheat	460
Linseed	2,577
Gingellyseeds	2
Groundnuts	1,214
Castorseeds	951
Rice	7,598
Myrabollams	478
Cottonseeds	177
Mowraseeds	2,453
Gram	50
Jeowar	47
Bajree	1,344
	Tons.
Coal	396

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 31.

July close at s.6|11d.—5|8d.
Oct. close at s.7|1 3|8d. up 1|2d.
Dec. close at s.7|2 5|8d. up 1|8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:—
July per bushel dol. 84-3|4 up 1-1|4.
Sept. per bushel dol. 86-5|8 up 1-1|4.
Dec. per bushel dol. 92-1|4 up 1-1|2.

Argentine Linseed Quotations:—
Sept. 17.68—2.
Oct. 17.80 unchanged.

—:o:—

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 31.

Smoked Sheet, Standard. Ribbed

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 31.

	Opening	Closing.
August		6.78—.08
September		6.82—.07
October	6.69	6.67—.07
November		6.66—.08
December		6.71—.06
January	6.76	6.74—.06
February		6.76—.06
March	6.84	6.82—.06
April		5.34—.06
May	6.91	6.89—.08
June		6.91—.08
July		6.94—.06
August		6.96 —
Middling Spot		7.27—.18

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, July 31.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 50 bales.

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 31.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.85
Scinde, Fine	3.90
Scinde, Superfine	4.15
Bengal, Good	3.40
Bengal, Fully Good	3.65
Bengal, Fine	3.90
Oomra, Good	3.50
Oomra, Fully Good	3.80
Oomra, Fine	4.10
Broach, Fully Good	4.55
Broach, Fine	4 30
Broach Superfine	5.05

YET ANOTHER

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Establishing a NEW RECORD of 85½ Miles average per hour; THIRD & FIFTH places also won by MERCEDES-BENZ; also the TEAM-PRIZE for RELIABILITY & Quality.

We cordially invite the public to inspect the small Models of this quality Car on

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Between 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS :—

DADAJEE DHACKJEE & CO.

SHOW-ROOM : 67, Hughes Road, Bombay. OFFICE & SERVICE STATION :—36, Charni Road, Bombay

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Poor Demand For Cotton Goods.

TEXAS DROUGHT NEGLECTED.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Futures Market ruled nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices advanced on absence of rain in drought sections but later declined on unfavourable conditions in dry goods market. The mills in the United States of America are already working short hours and the production is greatly curtailed as borne by the consumption figure for the month of June viz. 405,000 bales the smallest figure for this month in the last five years. Even there is no sufficient demand to take care of curtailed production. The unemployment is increasing and it is but natural that there cannot be any good demand for cotton goods. This is the case with most of the cotton textile producing countries. Thus with practically no prospect of any immediate improvement in the demand of cotton manufactured goods the drought in Texas remains neglected. Even if this drought is to reduce the yield of the cotton crop, there remains no anxiety for the supplies of raw cotton for the season which commences to-day.

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened quiet at a decline of 4 points and a further decline of 6 points was recorded on increased selling pressure during the first half an hour. At this level short covering increased influenced by reports of absence of rain and prices established a rise of 11 points from the lowest point touched during the early part of the day. In the afternoon the market remained quiet and after a small relapse of 4 points closed at a net rise of 3 points for October and other positions declined 1 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices improved 10 points to 12.55c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points to 12.18c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points. There was scattered selling and the market closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 18 points to 7.27 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures declined 3 to 1 point. Egyptians ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points.

LOWER LEVEL OF PRICES IN AUTUMN.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

"Market continues quiet but steady. Some showers are reported in West Texas but the drought in the Western Belt remains unbroken.

The present trade apathy is not helped by the fact that should the crop prove to be 14/14-1/2 million bales, the probable supply will be around 201/206 lac bales, against an anticipated total supply of 200 lac bales this time last year. Prospective consumption was estimated at the beginning of August 1929 at 15 million bales against the actual consumption of about 13 13-1/4 million bales. It is generally believed even if the Indian Political situation improves in the near future, the rehabilitation of economic conditions will not take place until the turn of this year. Moreover, the South has to market the new crop under adverse conditions such as heavy domestic stocks amounting to about 46 lac bales, distressed trade conditions in Lancashire and Manchester, industrial depression in Continent, Japan and political instability in China, India and Egypt. Therefore, there is a general belief that Contract Market will not be able to absorb all Hedge sales and prices may gradually drift to lower levels during the Autumn."

PRIVATE CABLES—

N. Y. October Highest 12.60 plus .03.
N. Y. October Lowest 12.47—.10.
N. Y. December Highest 12.81 (1-25 p.m.)
N. Y. December Lowest 12.70 (10-24 a.m.)

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 31st ulto. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Pending publication of Bureau we still favour short side."

Liverpool:— "Showers forecasted Central Belt, Western Belt. No important rain."

New York:—"Steadier owing to less selling pressure and shorts disposed to cover. Showers reported in some sections and rains insufficient. Future course of the market depends on the weather. Piece-goods and yarn quiet and fairly steady."

Reuter:— "Market was nervous and irregular, owing to lack of confidence. Prices advanced on absence of rain in drought sections, but later decline on unfavourable conditions in dry goods markets."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 31.

October	12.60 plus 03
December	12.77—03
January	12.84—01
Middling Spot	12.53 plus 10

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACT.

New York, July 31.

October	12.33 plus 01
December	12.52—
January	12.59—4
March	12.83 plus 01
May	12.99

—:o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 31.

October	12.36—03
January	12.63—02
Middling Spot	d2.18—12

—:o:—

NEW YORK.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	Unquoted.
October, (New Contract)	12.31
January (New Contract)	12.53
New York, 11-45 a.m.	
October	12.57
October (New Contract)	12.28
January (New Contract)	12.58

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 31.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 10,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 31.

Noverber	11.12
December	11.22
January	11.22
March	11.39
May	11.50
July	11.66
Sakellis. F.G.F. Spot	12.20

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, August 1.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 to Oct.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 November/January.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 13|16. Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 July|Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 31|32 July|Sept.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 276 1/4
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 87 3|4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 105 3|4.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York|London 4-87 5|32 31st ulto.
Shanghai|London 1|6 9|16 1st inst.
Japan|London 2|0 5|16 31st ulto.
London|Paris 123.80 31st ulto.
London|Belgium 34.790 31st ulto.
London|Switzerland 25.09 1|4 31st ulto.
London|Italy 93.00 31st ulto.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4.5.0 1|8 30th ulto £4.5.0 1|8 31st ulto.

Silver London Ready 16 30th ulto 16 31st ulto.

Silver London Forward 15 15|16 30th ulto 15 15|16 31st ulto.

Silver New York Ready 34 3|4 30th ulto 34 7|8 31ts ulto.

London Discounts 3 Mos 2 5|16 p. c. 30th ulto. 2 5|16 p.c. 31st ulto.

London Discounts 6 Mos 2 11|16 p.c. 30th ulto. 2 11|16 p.c. 31st ulto.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 per cent 6 Mos. 3 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent

Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Featureless. Market is idle.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, August 1.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 90/8
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/7
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95.
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 85|8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96|10
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99|10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 99|15.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101|15.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1958 Rs. 104|10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust Due 1974 Rs. 72/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1959 Rs. 90/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs. 103/4

Forward Rates 15th August Settlement:—
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 63-3.
5 per cent 1945|55 Rs. 99|12.
Tone of Market:—Quite Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, August 1.

3 Months Discounts 2 5|16 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 11|16 p.c
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 2 1|4 p.c.
One Three and Six months 3 p.c.
Tone of Money market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c.

—:o:—

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York. July 31.

Demand Bills 486.00

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"Bhasker Mansion," Lamington Road, Bombay No. 4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

London, July 31.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £17
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, (London Register) £107 1|2
National Bank of India £40 5|8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £90 5|8
Conversion Loan 3 1|2 per cent. £79 1|8
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent. £100 1|2
Rupee Paper, 3 1|2 per cent. £45
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £54
Indian Stock, 3 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £63 1|4
Consols, 2 1|2 per cent. £55 3|8
War Loan 5 per cent. £103 1|2
Victroy Bonds 4 per cent. 195 3|8

—:o:—

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 31.

Silver.—Market is idle.

Spot	16
Forward	16 15|16

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, July 31.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F Calcutta, Aug|Sept per cwt 8|6
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No 25 C and F Calcutta, Oct|Dec per cwt 8 3 3|4
C and F Bombay, Aug|Sept per cwt 8 6 1|4
C and F Karachi Aug|Sept per cwt 8 6 1|4
fb. Spot Sellers 5 1|4

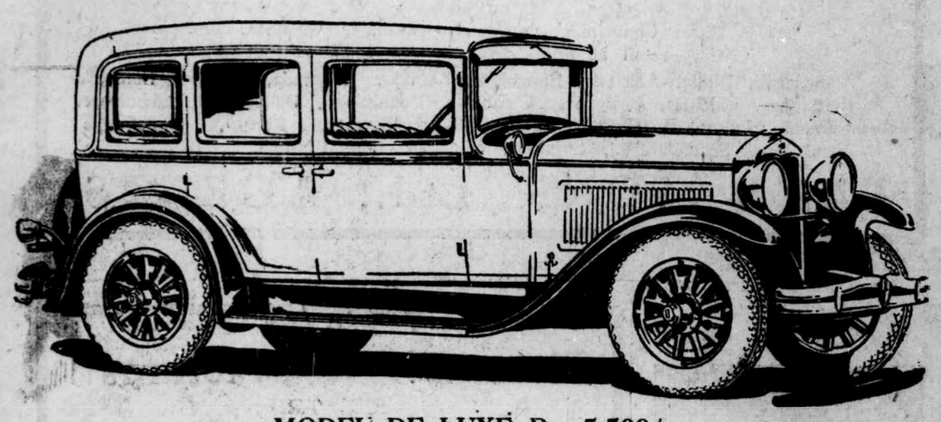
—:o:—

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 31.

T T London on Berlin 20.37 3|4
T T London on Amsterdam 12.09 3|8
T T London on Brussels 34.79
T T London on Madrid 42.90
T T London on Milan 93.01
T T London on Berne 25.06
T T London on Paris 123.76
T T London on Prague 164.24

THE NEW 1930 HUPMOBILE



MODEL DE LUXE Rs. 5,500/-

A telegram from New York informs us that the prices of the HUPMOBILE Cars have been increased by 200 dollars as from this month, but we have decided not to bring this increase into force, as we desire to give the benefit to our customers of cars having come to us this month at the old rates.

Do not therefore miss this excellent opportunity whereby you save Rs. 750/- on a single purchase.

THE BOMBAY GARAGE

CHOWPATTY, BRANCHES: BOMBAY.

POONA, AHMEDABAD, NAGPUR, DHULIA, JALGAON, JUBBULPORE.

DEALER ORGANIZATION THROUGHOUT OUR TERRITORY.

BOMBAY BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Tenth Report For The Year 1929.

BOMBAY CENTRE:—Dr. S. R. Machave the Hony: Medical Officer of the Association treated 10,270 eye-patients during the year (7323 males and 2947 females) of whom 7600 were Hindus, 2400 Mahomedans, 162 Christians, 92 Israelites and 16 Parsis. 72 free spectacles were given, to poor eye-sufferers and 674 eye-operations performed. Dr. Machave visits the Social Service League Centre at Madanpura on Sundays and Fridays and the Arya Samaj Centre at Kakadwadi on Wednesdays, the former being a centre for the Mahomedans poor and the latter for Hindus.

BULSAR CENTRE.—(Established in 1920):—A notable event of the year was the opening ceremony of the New Free Eye Hospital premises built at a cost of Rs. 20,000 by Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Rattanji Bulsara and opened by Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Commissioner Northern Division in June 1929. The said Khan Bahadur has also deposited, with the Government, Securities of the face value of 50,000/- for the upkeep of the Hospital. 7648 Eye patients were treated free here (i.e., 6356 Hindus, 873 Muslims, 383 Parsis and 36 Christians) 374 spectacles were given free to poor eye sufferers.

DONATIONS received during the year amounted to Rs. 9,633/9/0 and the grant-in-aid from the Bombay Government to meet the salaries of the two lent S. M. S. Officers, Rs. 2617/13/0, the prominent donors for the year being their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay, H. H. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the Seth Gordhandas Soonderdas Charities, Sir Ratan Tata Charities and N. M. Wadia Charities.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

—:o:—

SEVERE BOYCOTT OF BRITISH DRUGS.

The following is the summary of the report submitted by the Joint-Boycott Committee, appointed by the Bombay Medical Union, and consisting of Sir Nusserwanji Choksey, Drs. A. S. Erulkar, K. K. Dadachanji, D. D. Sathye and R. C. Lam representing the medical union and the Popular Pharmacy and three other firms to represent the Bombay Chemists.

The committee is of opinion that so far as B. P. Drugs are concerned, they can be safely replaced by those manufactured by Indian and Foreign firms other than British; and, that the Committee has prepared a list of such Drugs which can be replaced.

It was resolved to issue an appeal to the Chemists and Druggists of Bombay to refrain in future from ordering out drugs and goods of British and to give an undertaking to that effect. Nearly 106 out of 127 Wholesale Chemists of Bombay have this pledge.

The Committee further requests all foreign firm to submit a list of preparations to replace British products.

It was also dicided that the Boycott Committee should continue to function as Advisory board."

The Committee further appeals to all medical brethren to co-operate with the committee in its work.

ANNIVERSARY OF SHREE SIDDHARUDH SWAMEE.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

All the devotees and the disciples of His Holiness, Shree Gurunath-Arudha Swamee Maharaj, are hereby informed that the first Anniversary will be celebrated from August 6th to August 10th. Preparations for the said festivity are being instituted with great care and enthusiasm. Those who are desirous of giving contributions to the math are hereby requested to send their donations and gifts to his Holiness Shree Gurunatharudha swamee and to none else. They are cordially invited to attend the anniversary function.

PURSHOTTAM HINDU CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

The Prize-Distribution Ceremony of the above Tournament was held in the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday, the 27th July 1930, when Mr. H. S. Nayak presided.

This Tournament was originally started under the auspices of this Gymkhana in the year 1912 and was played out till 1917. From 1918 the Tournament could not be held on account of some difficulties till the year 1928, when it was restarted by the then-Hon: Secretary for Cricket, Mr. M. D. Pai.

This year twenty-six clubs had entered the Competition.

The Bombay Cricketers, who were the previous holders, won the championship once more.

C. P. Banking Enquiry Committee's Recommendations.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 31.

The report of the Central Provinces Banking Enquiry Committee which has just been released for publication is a remarkable document not only for the wide ground of enquiry which has been covered but also for its originality.

The Committee have made various recommendations. They include the establishment of a Provincial Land Mortgage Bank with special provision of the Sinking Fund Scheme for securing sustantial contributions in the years of good harvest, a scheme for the regulation of money lenders by licence, a campaign of rural uplift for economic reconstruction and a Provincial Economic Development Board, with branches in each district for the co-ordination of all public workers both official and non-official in pushing on an intensive campaign of thrift, investment and a genuine economic development. They have approached the age long problem of agricultural indebtedness and rural finance from a new angle of vision; and their conclusions do not always coincide with those of the Royal Commission of Agriculture.

In these times of doubt and uncertainty the optimism of the C. P. Committee will be welcomed. They state that they have no doubt that a solution of the present political problems will be rapidly found and that Government will become day by day in an increasing degree a Government by the people for the people; and they therefore base their proposals for economic re-construction on the assumption of complete co-ordination and co-operation in future, between Government officials and non-official workers. Their aspirations are well-chosen and well-timed and it is hoped that they will be fulfilled in the near future.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

—:o:—

Colleges Picketed.

STUDENTS' ENTHUSIASM FOR SWADESHI.

(From A Correspondent.)

BENARES, July 28.

All the Colleges in the Hindu University area are being picketed daily from the 15th instant.

On the 14th instant there was a complete hartal it being All-India Students Day. On the next day i.e. on Tuesday with the help of Congress Volunteers picketing was started at the Arts and Science Colleges in the morning and the Engineering College was picketed in the afternoon when the classes were to re-commence after the recess. The same thing was done on the next day. The picketers came and stretched themselves across the doors of the classes. This they had to do because there is no one fixed eitrance to the Colleges, especially at the Engineering College

Till now not a single student has either crossed the picketers or trampled over them. This attitude of the students is very praiseworthy and should be imitated by students all over India. Though many students are desirous to continue their studies, they think it would be shameful to trample over their brother picketers. They will only attend the Colleges when picketing is withdrawn or the picketers resort to persuasive picketing.

No doubt the authorities and Pandit Malaviya must have tried their best to bring some sort of compromise but till now their efforts appear not to have succeeded. The authorities ask the students to wait and see and not to become uneasy and leave for their homes. With every day that passes students are becoming anxious as to what they should do. Till now the situation has not improved and there are no signs of it improving.

MR. VITHALBHAI PATELS SPEECH.

On the 18th instant Mr. Vithalbhai Patel addressed the students of the Hindu University. His speech was a fervent appeal to the students to suspend their studies and join the national struggle. He said he was surprised to see that students were picketed because it was their duty to go and picket foreign cloth and liquor shops. His appeal had a salutary effect and the students began to feel that they should do something for the country and owing to picketing at the Colleges it would be better if they left earlier. But Malaviyaji rose and told the students that he was against picketing of Colleges. It would be useless to ask those students who were not prepared to join the struggle to leave the Colleges. He asked the students to create in themselves rburst patriotism and firm conviction and after having got their conviction they should act upto it and not be led by the conviction of others. He asked each and every student to prepare himself to serve the motherland and should plunge when the call comes to them. After this speech students began to think that there were some hopes of the Colleges opening and thought it useless to leave the hostels soon. But till now the Colleges have not started work.

As regards boycott of foreign cloth the students themselves are carrying on activities to collect such clothes. Last week a huge bonfire of foreign clothes was held outside the University area. The students have responded to the persuasion of their bothers to discard such clothes in an admirable manner. It would be a matter of joy for the public to know that in the University it would be difficult to find students dressed in foreign cloth. Proscribed literature was also read on the same day. Takli spinning is done by large number of students.

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CHORUS OF FELICITATIONS ! ! MULTITUDE OF TESTIMONIALS ! !

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WHAT HAPPENED AT CONTAI.

"If People Had Broken Salt Law The Authorities Had Broken All Laws Including Laws Of Morality."

MR. NEOGY'S SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.

We publish below the following speech of Mr. K. C. Neogs from the official proceedings of the Assembly debate of July 12 last:—

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly on July 12 on the censure motion of Mr. Shah Nawaz for "inadequate and unsatisfactory suggestions and recommendations of the Simon Commission and the Round Table Conference Mr. K. C. Neogy (Dacca Division Non-Muhammadan Rural) said:—Sir, I think my Honourable friend, Mr. Farookhi, did right in trying to focus the attention of this House on the great desirability of securing a proper atmosphere for the holding of this Conference in London. I was rather distressed to note His Excellency the Viceroy's observation, when he addressed this House last, to the effect that Government were determined to prosecutile their fight against the civil disobedience movement. I have no quarrel with Government in their desire to uphold law and order. Indeed my very presence here to-day ought to signify that I have nothing in common with the civil disobedience movement (Hear, hear); but what I maintain is that if the Government must fight, it must be a clean fight: and I am here to-day, Sir to to tell this House from my own experience that the fight has been anything but clean so far as my experience goes, I was rather interested to hear the Honourable the Home Member while he made an interruption during the speech of my Honourable friend, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir yesterday, he said with perfect "Balvete" that he did berately assaulted,

The Honourable Mr. H. G. Haig (Home Member): That is not what I said, Sir.

An Honourable Member: He said that he did not know that innocent persons had been deliberately assaulted.

SPIRIT OF GEN DYER.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: The Honourable the Home Member inquired as to whether innocent persons had been deliberately assaulted. Sir, I am here to tell him that every word of the accusation that tell from my Honourable friend, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, on this point is true, and that what is happening in Bombay is happening almost all over India. Either the Honourable Member chooses to keep his eyes shut, or he is incompetent to hold his present office, Sir, from my own experience I have found that it is nothing but the sprit of General Dyer, nothing but the spirit that prompted the Jallianwalla Bagh, that is stalking this land. Jallianwalla Baghs are being enacted every day all over India: and if the Honourable the Home Member pretends ignorance about it, all I can say is that he is not got to discharge the obligations of his office and that I do not consider that he is loyal to His Excellency the Viceroy, because I have no doubt about the sincerity of His Excellency in his desire to promote an atmosphere of peace and goodwill in this land so that this Conference may come to useful conclusions,.

Sir, what I have seen with my own eyes in Bengal enables me to bear testimny to the reign of terror that has been instituted during the Haig-Emerson regime. I do not know whether the Honourable the Home Member cares to read all that appears in the newspapers. But the reports that have appeared from time to time in the various newspapers, particularly of Bengal, contain enough evidence of what I am alleging here. The Government, however, instead of taking the straightforward course of prosecuting any of these newspapers for any alleged misrepresentation of facts, have promulgated the Press Ordinance in order to gag the Press. I will not draw the attention of the Honourable the Home Member to the reports that have appeared from time to time in the daily newspapers of Bengal or in the periodical Press but I should like to know if his attention has been drawn to the pictures that have appeared in those papers. Sir, men may lie, even Government officials may lie, but I do not think the camera lies.

MAGISTRATE FLOGS 10 YEARS' LAD.

Here is a photo of a ten year old boy beaten senseless by the District Magistrate with his hunting crop. He is lying in the laps of three ladies. This appeared in a leading periodical on the 1st of May. Has any action been taken against this publication? Has the District Magistrate of Midnapore sued the editor for damages? Have the Government taken any notice of it. Will it merely do for the Honourable the Home Member to get up in this House and say that all that appears in the Press is false? That is hardly sufficient; things have gone too far now.

Sir, I will now come to another story. When these allegations about the excesses of the police began to reach us in Calcutta, we held a conference of a number of responsible men, because at the present moment it is not possible to hold a public meeting in Calcutta, thanks to the promulgation of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The conference decided to appoint a non-official committee of inquiry to go about and see things for themselves and make a report: The Chairman of this Committee was Mr. J. N. Basu, M.L.C., President of the Indian Association, which is the leading Liberal body in Bengal, I am very pleased to find the Honourable the Law Member in his seat to-day, because I want him to tell this house as to whether the testimony of Mr. Basu can be relied upon. I understand that Mr, Basu has been selected as one of the members of the Indian delegation to the Round Table Conference. It may or may not be true, but I do not think the Honourable the Law Member would question his competency to represent India at that place. Mr. J. N. Basu was the Chairman of this Committee, and the names of the other members are as follows:—

Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta, Senior Advocate, who was in the Bengal Legislative Council for many years. He sat there even during the Morley-Minto days. Mr. B. N. Sasmad, Barrister, an ex-M.L.C. Mr. P. Banerji, a present Member of the Legislative Council, who fought the Congress and defeated the Congress candidate. Dr. J. N. Maitra, another ex-M.L.C., who is a very eminent physician of Calcutta. Then there was myself and and a Professor. Mr. P. R. Sen of Calcutta University, who has so far taken no part in politics, myself and Professor Sen being the Secretaries of this Committee.

FIRST EXPERIENCE IN CONTAI.

The first place we went down to was Contai, wherefrom most of these reports had been coming Now, what happened the very first morning when we went out to visit certain localities from which we had received certain definite allegations? The first thing that happened to us was that we got arrested all of us, including Mr. Basu. (Cries of "Shame, Shame" from non-official Benches). Will the Honourable Members bear with me when I give the circumstances of the arrest from the report of this Committee and may I pause and tell this House as to how effectively the present Government policy has been operating in Bengal. We have found it impossible to get this report, unanimously signed as it is, published in any newspaper except in a garbled form, because every little thing that has a bearing on incidents of a certain kind and which is to appear in the Press has got to be submitted first of all, to an officer whose name I find it difficult to pronounce. I am told he has been appointed as a sort of Press censor. And what is more remarkable is that there is not a single printing press in Calcutta which is prepared to undertake the letter ing of this report. This is the letter which I received from the Joint Secretary. It is dated the 7th July. He says:—

PANIC-STRICKEN VILLAGERS

"I have been unable up till now to find a press which is prepared to undertake the printing of it."

This is the position. The main purpose why I came here this time was that I wanted to find some place somewhere where I could put the findings of this Committee on record. Sir, now to resume my story. At about 7-30 a.m. on the 25th May, 1930, the visiting members left for a place called Pichaboni which was at a distance of about 6 miles from Contai and which was one of the localities in connection with which complaints had been made.

When they were nearing Pichaboni, several villagers came up to the cars in which the visiting members were travelling and requested them to stop. Many of the villagers, who appeared to be in a state of panic, complained that some officials and policemen had visited their houses that morning, a short time previously, and had beat them with lathis and had destroyed a great part of their belongings at their houses, Some of the men showed fresh marks of assault on their bodies. With a view to ascertain the truth of the statements about destruction of property, the members decided to visit the house of some of the complaints. They crossed some fields on foot and went to Subranandigi which was the village nearest to the point where their cars had stopped. They saw at a distance some officials and some policemen passing near the village with lathis and guns. The visiting members went intto the hut of Bhima Charan Samanta, where they found very recent signs of a raid. Most of the domestic articles were scattered about and many were broken. Parched rice and ghee were found scattered on the ground. Some gunny bags containing seed grain and other grains had been torn open and a large part of the grain had been scattered about the courtyard. They were told that policemen had entered the house that morning, and though there was no resistance of opposition of any kind from the inmates of the house, the policemen had without any cause destroyed the belonging which mean so much to a villager. (Cries of "Shame shame", from non-official benches.

"While the members were this engaged in inspecting the nature and the extent of the devastation inside the hut, an official entered it followed by police constables, who had guns and hatchets."

POLICE CARRY HATCHETS.

Mark these words. I do not know whether the Honourable the Home Member has laid down any regulations for the police to carry hatchet as arms. This official asked them as to what they were doing there. He was told that the members had come from Calcutta to make an inquiry to ascertain the proof of complaints made in connection with certain happenings at Contai, and they were inspecting the house to ascertain the truth about the complaint regarding loss of any damage to property. The official, who was the Sub-Divisional Officer, stated that the members were inciting the people. He was told that his statement was not correct and that the visiting members were only ascertaining the facts. To cut the long story short, we were arrested and taken to the police camp. Then on our way we found a large crowd near the police camp who had gathered to manufacture salt. The Sub-Divisional Officer stated: You have been inciting these people. We said that we had nothing in common with them and that we did not believe in that sort of thing So we continued there under arrest for some time. Then after a time we were released. We said that we were going to tell those people that if they continued manufacturing salt in this way, our inquiry would be hampered, and we would try our best to induce them to go back to their villages so that we might carry on the inquiry in a peaceful and judicial atmosphere. Now, what did we see when we met these people? Some people came up to our cars and showed marks on their bodies of hurt inflicted by the police, which, they, stated, had been inflicted without provocation. Some of the wounds were fresh and looked as if the same had been inflicted within a short time. One man, who was unable to move and appeared to have been severely beaten, was carried on the shoulders of the persons.

AGED MAN ASSAULTED.

An aged man said that he had been assaulted that morning by the police without provocation while he was following the Sub Divisional Officer and the members of this Committee at a distance, as we were being marched to the police camp. This man's fault was that he was following us and he had been assaulted almost in our very presence.

"They found Indra Jana's wounds fresh and his cloth and fresh stains of blood. An elderly woman named Surja also showed her arm which had been severely injured causing bleeding and swelling."

We saw all these things as we were coming back to the village from which we were arrested. The Report proceeds:

"Then they re-entered that village and went to the house of Mahendra Nath Samanta and made notes of the damage which they saw there and which was said to have been done by the police that morning. The Members found that a large number of earthernware vessels in the house had been broken, some books," perhaps those primary text books belonged to some children of the house.

"Some books and papers had been scattered about in the verandah and in the courtyard, a part of the thatch of the roof with the framework had been pulled down. Some paddy bags had

(Continued on page 14).

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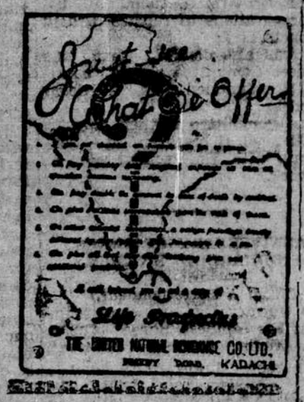

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ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PUNJAB POLICE.

Censure Motion Carried.

An opportunity to discuss the political situation was taken by the Punjab Council on July 24 when discussing the supplementary grant for one lakh of rupees, moved by Sir Henry Craik.

R. B. Mohan Lal moved a token cut of one rupee.

He read an extract from the Jullundur Police incident inquiry report, alleging police excesses. He said, "while there were men in the police force who really deserved praise there were also those who created disturbance intentionally. Here in Simla the movement would not have been serious but for the police beating of the crowd in May last. While the Deputy Commissioner was a perfect gentleman, they had got a wrong Police Superintendent who was unsympathetic; and Sergeant Webber was responsible for most of the beating. Even to-day a volunteer had been mercilessly beaten near the shop of Bholaram and Sons and was in a serious condition."

ALLEGED CONCOCTED EVIDENCE.

Ch. Baldeo Singh alleged that the evidence against Congress volunteers was concocted by the police and the sentences were excessive.

Pandit Mehar Chand said he was not there to condemn the police but to drive it home to the Government that poison was spreading among the young. He instanced the case of a boy of 4, who, when a police officer visited the speaker, cried "Inquilab Zindabad". The speaker, fearing the boy might hurl some further insult, caught hold of him. The boy left the speaker later and took his position at the road outside so that when the police officer left, he cried "toady bacha hai hai".

MR. DIN MUHAMED.

Mr. Din Muhamed said the police had perpetuated excesses in the name of law and order. The policemen according to Mr. O'Dwyer might be saints, but it was only when they acted satanically that they were condemned. "If any body is to blame for bringing the Government into hatred and contempt it is this police force (applause). You break heads no doubt, but you break the hearts as well".

He gave instances of the police excesses and quoted the case of a Deputy Commissioner who had asked the lower officers to shoe-beat workers at nationalist meetings. He instanced the case of a European official who travelled with them, who asked whether he was going to the 'Buck' house (Talking house). He was a police officer.

DR. NARANG QUOTES INSTANCES.

Dr. Gokul Chand Narang gave several instances of what he called police excesses. At Gujranwala a man was prosecuted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act for an offence as it turned out to be in court of having defended political accused in many cases. At Amritsar there was a case against Chaudhri Abdul Rahman in which the court laid emphasis on the doubtful character of the charges brought against him.

The Deputy President asked, was this police excess?

Dr. Narang—Yes, because false reports are brought against innocent persons.

Mr. Sale, interrupting, said, in this case it was held that the police report was not proved.

Dr. Narang—That means not proved to be reliable. I maintain that the bringing a false report against the political suspects is more serious than inflicting blows. I can quote hundreds of instances received from villages. I know there are also very good men in the police, but I am referring to the excesses of those policemen who bring discredit on the entire force. We must see that purity of service is maintained.

Chaudhri Zafarullah wished the Government to strengthen its hand by meting out exemplary punishment to those police officers who were found guilty.

The House divided and carried the censure motion by 41 against 34 votes amidst cheers.

Mr. Sadiq opposed the entire supplementary grant for the police and protested that the Government didn't even treat complaints against them and threw them into the waste paper basket.—"Tribune".

SATYAGRAHA IN BIHAR.

Non-Payment Of Chaukidari Tax

PATNA, July 27.

The weekly report of the Provincial Congress Committee to the All-India Congress Committee for the week-ending July 25 contains some very interesting items of information regarding the Congress movement of civil disobedience in Bihar. It appears that during the week under report, that is, from July 19 to July 25, the number of those arrested and convicted was 386, distributed among the districts as follows:—Bhagalpur 98, Patna 59, Monghyr 51, Darbhanga 40, Muzaffarpur 38, Champaran 31, Patna town 22, Santhal Parganas 12, Purnea 10, Shahabad 10, Manbhum 7, and Saran 6. These bring the total number of arrest and convictions in Bihar to 4,158.

PROMINENT ARRESTS.

Prominent among those arrested during the week mention may be made of the following:—Babu Giriwardhar president, sub-divisional Congress committee and dictator, Samastipur, Babu Jadunandan Sahay, Babu Amir Prasad Sinha (all three arrested under the Chaukidari Ordinance), Babu Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta, president, Manbhum District Congress Committee (arrested and sentenced to six months' S. I. under sections 157 and 157 I.P.C.) Babu Ram Prasad Sharma, Babu Damodar Sharma, and Mauivi Kasim Hussain Saheb of Barh. Babu Chandramadhav Sinha of Paliganj and Babu Avadhesh Kumar Sinha of Bihar Sharif.

NON-PAYMENT OF CHAUKIDARI TAX.

The Bihar Provincial Congress Committee is now giving more attention to the non-payment of the chaukidari tax. As a matter of fact, says the report, many villages in the districts of Champaran, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Purnea have stopped paying the tax and the authorities are taking steps to realise the same. In this matter of non-payment of the chaukidari tax Champaran easily leads, where Sugauli, Govindgang, Dhaka, Jogapatti and Majhaulia thanas are affected. In Saugauli thana five villages of the Phulwaria beat have stopped paying the tax as a result of which the movable property of some was seized and put to auction, but there was no bidder of the locality to bid and the property was sold only to the chaukidars of other beats.

In Maghaulia thana a village of Amawa centre has stopped payment of the tax.

In Muzaffarpur district the movement has began in Piddup centre composed of seven villages under two different Union Boards. In the Sardar centre the villages of the Morban Union Board are also being organised for the purpose. In the district of Saran the whole of Guthani thana and 20 villages of Garkha thana have stopped payment of the tax. In Patna district, the report says in eight villages of Bikram thana the movement was started last month and since then 16 arrests and the operation of not a few distraint warrants have helped to add life and vigour to the movement.

As a result of Maulana Ataullah Shah Bukhari's and other Ulema's visit to some of the districts of the province Mussalmans are gradually getting interested in the movement. Muslim youngmen are enrolling themselves as volunteers and in Champaran many are working as pickets in Mina Bazar.—"Leader".

Moderates And Mr. Jayakar.

The "Sunday Times" writes:—

We cannot congratulate the moderates on the addition to their ranks of Mr. Jayakar, nor can Mr. Jayakar be congratulated for his fresh change.

Turning to Mr. Jayakar we find that he has now taken the position for which he was, broadly born. It was perhaps an error of judgment which forced him, in 1921 to suspend practice in the non-co-operation movement. He realised his mistake soon after and went back to the bar. This was not the end of that fateful career. In February 1922 we again find the young Pandit, along with the old Pandit Malaviya weeping bitterly before Mahatma Gandhi and appealing to him in the name of the Chauri Chaura riots to suspend his activities. The saint of Sabarmati was carried away and he suddenly applied brakes to the progress of a movement which had taken a hold on the people and which had proceeded at a terrific speed. The result was inevitable, the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, the loss of the Congress prestige and the unfortunate communal troubles all over the country.

This was the first boon which Mr. Jayakar's arbitration gave to the country.

In 1926 we find Mr. Jayakar in quite a different role. From an ardent "nationalist", an "honest supporter of the Congress" he changed to "a defender of the rights of the Hindus." In the elections of the same year the members of his party did every thing in their power to run down the Congress. The year 1930 again saw the Congress in its full swing. Mr. Jayakar could not wait behind the screen. He joined hands with the ex-member of the Viceroy's Executive Council who in 1922 signed the sanction to prosecute Gandhiji, and both took on themselves the roll of arbitrators.

YEOTMAL, July 29.

In the Forest Law Civil Disobedience campaign, a batch consisting of ten volunteers led by Mr. Dattopant Bhatkhande broke the Forest Act by cutting grass in the presence of officers and a large gathering of men and ladies. The batch was not arrested.—A. P.

Lahore, July 29.—A railway police constable named Babu who was doing sentry guard at the railway police lines near the railway road shot himself dead this morning. It is reported that a note found on his person stated he took away his life because he was suspected to have stolen the watch of one of his colleagues.—A. P.

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"SPIRIT OF GEN. DYER STALKING IN THE LAND."

—:o:—

been cut open and part of the contents had been strewn about and some pumpkins smashed.

"GIRL KICKED."

The members next visited the house close by where they found a girl about 18 years old in an advanced stage of pregnancy. Her name was Ambu. She was lying down on the verandah apparently still suffering from shock and pain. She was breathing with difficulty. Her eyes were closed with tears trickling. She made her statement with some difficulty. She complained of her breast being twisted and of her being kicked on the hip." (Shame.)

Now, Sir, all this happened in the presence of the Sub-Divisonal Officer. The Committee in an other place go on to refer to this particular case and say:

"At Subrnadighi, the girl in an advanced stage of pregnancy was found to be breathing with difficulty, tears trickling down from her eyes, and she bore marks of molestation on her person. It is surprising that a case like this should have happened with a Magistrate accompanying the police party. The girl was not physical ly capable of creating such troubles as might lead to her being assaulted. She had also no time to concoct a story as the members arrived at her house soon after the police left her house."

The Honourable Mr. H. G. Haig: Is the Honourable Member aware of the communique issued by the Government of Bengal on 2nd June, referring to the allegations of assaults on women in Contai, which contains these words:

"Government have caused enquiries to be made and are satisfied that these statements are false and calculated misrepresentations of the facts."

An Honourable Member: It is a lie.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: It is a deliberate lie. I want an opportunity to publish my facts and my Honourable friend might prosecute me for that if he has the courage to do so We are familiar with such communiques emanating from that manufactory of lies known as the Bengal Secretariat.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh (Muzaffarpur cum Champaran: Non-Mahomedan): Nobody believes that communique; certainly not we.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay City: Non-Mahomedan Urban)) Is the Honourable Member in a position to state through whose agency the Bengal Government made these enquiries?

The Honourable Mr. H. G. Haig: I have no information other than the Government communique.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: Is that all?

An Honourable Member: That is absolutely useless.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: I will not dwell on this part of the story any further. Now, Sir, when we were recording the statement of this girl, some officials again came up and took us away saying that the Sub-Divisional Officer wanted us Thus we were prevented from continuing our enquiry in the way that we wanted and we told the Sub-Divisional Officer so. I read from the report:

"The Members told him that they were being prevented from continuing the local enquiry in the village in the neighbourhood, but the Sub-Divisional Officer pressed them to accompany him to Contai which they did. The villagers were willing to place evidence before the members. But the local officers were reluctant that the visiting members should see more than what they had seen or hear more than what they had heard."

The Committee proceed:

"A local enquiry at that stage would have been of great help in ascertaining facts, as the assaults and raids were said to have been committed within the previous hour or thereabout and there would have been no difficulty in ascertaining the nature and extent of the injury said to have been inflicted on the villagers. The Committee were surprised that anxiety should have been shown by the local officials for stopping a careful enquiry at a time when the events had only recently happened. The presence of the visiting Members led for the time being to the discontinuance of manufacture of salt. There was no ground for the unfounded statement of the Sub Divisional Officer that the visiting Members were inciting the men of the locality. They recorded statements observed wounds and inspected damage to the property. They succeeded in dispersing a gathering of people, in order to ecure a calm and judicial atmosphere. They acted with forbearance when obstructed by local officials. But though the local officials found that the presence and attitude of the visiting members led to the atmosphere becoming peaceful, with the absence of all incitement to violence, yet they tried to stifle the enquiry in the locality where evidence tendered by the villagers against the local officers and the police was fresh and the physical signs had not been obliterated."

Now, Sir, the Committee examined a large number of witnesses, including women and as a result of the examination of the female witnesses, this is what they have recorded.

MORE CASES OF ALLEGED ASSAULTS.

"Seven female witnesses were examined, some of whom still bore marks of inquiry on their persons."

This was in one particular place called Kholakhali:

"All of them complained of severe assault by canes, fists and kicks. They also said that the clothes of some of them had been torn off their bodies and they produced some such clothes. A middle aged widow Kurani Dasi stated that she had been so roughly handed and pulled about that she had fainted."

Now, Sir, coming to another incident in that particular sub-division.

"On 7th June, 1930, some of the Members of the Committee visited Pratapdighi village."

Here shooting had taken place a few days previous to this,—

"Within the jurisdiction of the Fatashpur Thana and examined 37 witnesses. At this place shooting by the police had taken place on the 1st of June, 1930, resulting in the death of two persons. The father of one of the two persons killed was examined by the Members. A number of villagers showed marks of injury on their persons, some of them had as many as twenty or twenty-two cane marks on their backs, arms, trunk and even faces. Besides loss and destruction of household articles, grain and foodstuff there were several complaints of loss of cash, one wealthy respectable villager complaining of loss of as much as Rs. 1,307. About ten of the witnesses complained of loss of silver and gold ornaments. Almost all the witnesses stated that their houses were raided by the police and their utensils and other household articles were wantonly destroyed or damaged by the police. At Kharika-patna, a village near Protapdighi there is a local industry for making bangles from conshells, the manufacture being carried on by women, some of whom deposed that a large quantity of such ornaments was destroyed in their houses. The members examined carefully the locality, where the shooting had been done on the 1st June, 1930. They found no brickbats or stone anywhere near about the place or in the village where the said shooting had taken place. There is no brick-built house in the village at all."

This conclusively shows that the Government communique, in which they say that the villagers had given provocation to the police by hurling brickbats at them, is false.

Now proceeds the Report:

"It will be seen that some members of the Committee visited altogether nine houses in connection with which complaints had been made that local officials and their subordinates including Excise officials and peons had forcibly entered private houses and had assaulted the inmates without any provocation, and had damaged or destroyed the belongings of the villagers. They also visited six sites where general assaults by the police were said to have been committed. Altogether 102 witnesses were examined of whom seventeen were women."

Then, the Committee go on to classify the witneses:

"(1) Villagers on whom physical injury was inflicted or whose property was injured or destroyed while they were in their own homes employed in their ordinary avocations and were not connected with the civil disobedience movement.

(2) Passers-by who were assaulted on the public roads or in hats.

(3) Persons who were attracted to the places where salt was being manufactured or was intended to be manufactured and who were assaulted.

(4) Villagers who were engaged in the manufacture of salt or who desired to manufacture salt, and who were assaulted.

(5) Volunteers or Satyagrahis who intended to offer or offered civil disobedience and who were assaulted.

(6) Persons who had visited the localities shortly after the incidents complained of had happened or had made enquiries themselves into the incidents."

Then this Report says:

"The witnesses, both male and female, made their statements in a frank and straightforward manner. So far as the statements of the witnesses at Subarnadighi are concerned, those persons had no time or opportunity to manufacture a story as the members arrived in the village very shortly after the occurrences."

HUMILIATING TREATMENT.

Then they go on to summarise the nature of the complaints under these heads:

"(a) Unprovoked assaults on the villagers;

(b) Damage to and destruction or removal of property;

(c) Threats and physical violence to extract promises and undertakings from the villagers;

(d) Forcibly taking possession of buildings belonging to public bodies like schools."

We found that the police had actually commandeered some of these buildings belonging to certain public school and they were in possession, I do not know under what law. Perhaps the Honourable Home Member will enlighten us as to the law under which this is being done.

"(e) Provision of wholly inadequate accommodation in some of the places where men were kept in detention at Contai:

(f) Detention without charge and without trial and sometimes without food."

Now, Sir, in another part of the Report the Committee oberve:

"In some cases the assault was directed not only physically to hurt the person assaulted but to humiliate him in the eyes of others. Some men were made to hold their ears and to stand up and sit down several times. Some men were also made to rub their nose on the ground," things reminiscent of Amritsar under General Dyer.

About damage to and destruction or removal of property, this is what the Committee say.

"The police and excise officers have the right to make house searches under certain specific circumstances." From, what the visiting members saw with their own eyes, they found that in the cases in which the police and other officials had entered the houses of the villagers there was no circumstance which could lead to a house search. If the entry into the houses was meant for the purposes of search, it was strange that such entry was not peaceful and was followed not by a lawful search, but by the destruction of property and beating of the inmates. There appeared to be no justification for such violence and interference with elementary personal rights.

The Committee do not see any justification for the breaking up of the pots and pans, the destruction of domestic stores and foodstuffs, the mashing of vegetables and the scattering about of grain at the houses of the villagers. They fail to see how the smashing of conch bangles, the making of which is a local industry, or the pulling down of thatch from the huts could have been of any use.

There were also several complaints of loss of small cash."

"If the object" say the Committee, "was to terrorise the villagers, the method adopted could not and did not succeed."

FIRE AND FIRE BRIGADE.

Of course Government, as it is being carried on at the present moment, is Government by terrorism and nothing short of that:

"As regards the shooting at Protabdighi on the 1st of June, 1930, the police had prior to shooting raided some houses in three or four villages one after another and had damaged or destroyed property in those houses. Having regard to the value the villagers set on their small belongings and the great labour they had to undergo to earn the same, it can be easily understood as to what exasperation they feel when they see that those belongings are wantonly destroyed or damaged or taken away. The incident at Protabdighi is unfortunate, but the acts of the police probably created a situation to meet which resort was had to shooting men who had no arms and had not even stone or brickbats to use as missiles. It should be remembered that the villagers are ordinarily of a peaceful disposition."

This is how the Committee conclude their Report:

"The villagers who mostly suffered from the oppression and who were examined by the visiting members of the Committee were not guilty of any violence. Some of them were engaged in the manufacture of salt, but they did not offer any violence and were prepared to suffer the consequences of their action. The local officials appeared to forget what law was and what their duty was under the law. They suffered act to be done which were in breach of law and of the elementary rights of individuals. The conduct of the local officials has led to widespread embitterment of feeling."

Sir, when I went down to Contai, the first thing that struck me was that if the people had broken salt laws, the authorities had broken all the other laws, including the laws of morality. And His Excellency the Viceroy says that they must fight the movement. Fight with such weapons! Sir, His Excellency said that if there is a fire, the fire-brigade when it is called in to extinguish the fire may cause some damage. We unfortunately find it very difficult in Bengal to distinguish between the incendiary and the fire-brigade.

Sir, if I have spoken strongly, I apologise to this House because having seen what I have seen with my own eyes, it was impossible for me to control my feelings, and the only excuse for my intervention in this debate is that I wanted some place, as I said before, where I could put on record what I have seen with my own eyes, which Government by their policy have prevented so far from being published for the edification of the world.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1930.

VISAPUR JAIL "MONSTROSITIES."

"UNRESTRAINED REIGN OF TERRORISM."

Barracks Not Fit For Cattle.

50 PER CENT PRISONERS ILL.

Grave Allegations By Congress Committee.

The Report prepared by Messrs. Moolraj Karsandas, Baluchai T. Desai, Dr. M. B. Velkar and Seth Vithaldas Bhagavandas, who inquired into the conditions obtaining in the Visapur Jail, has been received by the Acting Congress President and is issued to the Press. In the course of the Report the Committee says:—

On hearing exceedingly disturbing rumours about the treatment of political prisoners in the recently put up Visapur Jail we obtained permission from the Government of Bombay to go and examine the conditions at Visapur for ourselves. Accordingly we reached Visapur on Friday the 25th of July and accompanied by Mr. Bhansall, I.C.S., the District Magistrate and Collector of Ahmednagar, we visited the jail on the same day and the next day. We were inside the jail on the first day from 2 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. and on the second day from 12 noon to 3 p.m. on both these occasions the Superintendent, Mr. Warner, and the Jailor, Mr. Longman, personally accompanied us and all the enquiries we made were made in their presence and after giving them opportunity to interrogate those prisoners who complained to us.

A SHIVERING ORDEAL.

The Visapur Jail is situated 27 miles away from Ahmednagar City. The place is like a desert with no human habitation within 10 miles. The Jail consists of 12 barracks for prisoners, each separated from the other by a double fencing and the whole area enclosed by another wire fencing. excepting three, three, barracks are all 'Kacha buildings', no more than sheds, fit for housing cattle rather than human beings. The walls of the barracks are 3 to 3 1|2 feet high and capped by wires for a further height of about 7 ft. These bars are perhaps meant to ventilate the barrack. But they only succeed in letting cold blasts of wind thus adding to the torture of the prisoners who have hardships enough to bear without this amenity. It may be stated here that the nights are cold and the atmosphere damp with continuous cold breezes and yet most of the prisoners have been supplied with but one blanket, which has to suffice both for bedding and covering, with the result that to most of them the nights are a shivering ordeal.

PACKED LIKE CATTLE.

The floor area of each barrack is about 128' x 16' of which 10 ft. square is occupied by a latrine, the utility of which will demand attention later. 110 prisoners are lodged for the night i.e. from 6 p.m. to 5-30 a.m. on week days and 2 p.m. to 5-30 a.m. on Sundays in each one of these barracks. They have thus to remain hurdled in this barrack for 11 1|2 hours for 6 days in the week and for 15 1|2 hours on the seventh day. The prisoners are made to lie down in two opposits rows of fifty-five each along the length of the barrack which is 116 ft. thus leaving a space of about 2 ft. 1 inch per man. The result is that they have to lie in such close proximity to each other that it is impossible to avoid their breathing on each other. They are hardly able to turn on the sides, for such indiscretion brings one into clash with the body of his neighbour. Thus most of the time they have to lie stiff on their back. Further, during the time they are inside the barrack no prisoner is allowed to get up or stir from his so-called bad. The floor on which the prisoners are forced to lie down for such long dreary hours is nothing more than an earthen floor very badly beaten down so that the earth and stones become loose and the stones make it painful for anyone to walk, not to speak of sleeping. The huddling together of prisoners under these conditions is extremely unhygienic and contributes not a little to the prevalent ill-health. We cannot sufficiently emphasise that this manner of housing people is totally inhuman and a source of no small torture to the unfortunate inmates. During those long hours no prisoner is permitted to go to the latrine unless he has fortified himself with a written permit from the Doctor that he be allowed to answer such calls of nature.

In view of the wide prevalence of dysentry and diarrhoea one can surmise the agonies which these prisoners must be suffering in the night.

Further the whole jail compound is infested with snakes, scorpions and centipedes. Scorpions and centipedes have also been found inside the barrack and there have been one or two cases of biting from those. No less than 6 snakes have been reported to have been killed in the last fortnight.

REVOLTING RULES.

At 5-30 p.m. the prisoners are marched off outside the barracks. For each barrack there are 17 latrines. The prisoners have to take their turn at the latrine in batches of 17 in first batch and 10 in subsequent batches. During the time that each prisoner gets his turn to go to the latrine i.e. an average of at least 30 minutes he is made to sit on his haunches with his hands resting on his toes. This position of sitting, incites the desire to pass stools and hence the prisoners have a terrible process during which they have to suppress the action We asked the Superintendent about this. He said that was being done as an act of Jail discipline. We have always preached obedience to jail discipline. But if this is what the Government calls jail discipline, we condemn it as inhuman and barbarous and no civilised man could tolerate such torture. To add to the inconvenience of the situation there are no water arrangements inside the latrine. The prisoners have to walk out half naked to some distance and there to do the washing. As if to add to the humiliation of it all, there is only one jug supplied which has to be used both for drinking purposes and for use in the latrine.

Bathing: There are no bathing arrangements in the way of taps. The prisoners are marched off at 8 to a public tank about 200 yards outside the Jail limits. A portion of the tank has been fenced for the use of the prisoners Although they are solemnly marched off for washing, the bath consists of no more than 2 minutes dip in the water. No soap is supplied even though all the Satyagrahi prisoners come from a class accustomed to clean personal habits and daily baths. They being huddled together for hours in the barracks makes a bath all the more necessary. In consequence of this lack of bathing facilities almost all the prisoners are suffering from itches and other skin trouble which might prove very loathsome and uneradicable perhaps for years. They have to dry themselves with an apology of a towel, and being only supplied with one suit of clothing they are compelled to put on the same dirty clothing again. No opportunity is given for washing this one suit of clothes except once a week, when each prisoner is supplied with less than an ounce of washing soda. No stones are provided and under the circumstances no more than a rinsing of the clothes is all that is possible, which leaves the clothes as dirty as before. The clothes take 3 to 4 hours to dry even in dry weather, and all this time though it is very cold the prisoners have no protection for the body and no covering except a 'langot'.

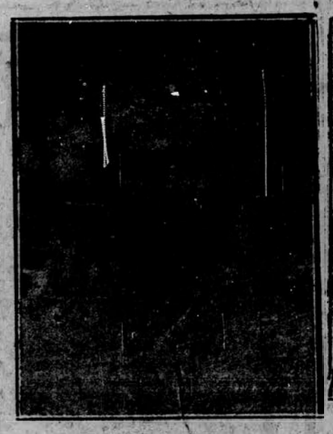
INSECTS IN DAL.

Food: The meals supplied to

(Continued on page 9.)

SHOLAPUR MARTIAL LAW VICTIMS

Shrikrishna Sharda,



Jagannath Shinde.

Abdurrasul Kurbanhussein.

DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED IN SHOLAPUR RETRIAL.

THREE LEADERS TO PAY THE HIGHEST PENALTY.

JUSTICE BAKER'S FINDINGS.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Baker at the High Court in the re-trial of the appeal of the three accused in the Sholapur police murder case.

It will be recalled that at the first hearing of the appeal both the judges confirmed the conviction and death sentence of the first accused Malappa Dhanshetti. But as regards the other three accused, while the Chief Justice held them guilty, Mr. Justice Madgaonker gave them the benefit of doubt and acquitted them.

As a result of their differing judgments, the appeal of these three accused was referred for retrial to Mr. Justice Baker, who heard it for three days last week.

The accused are Shrikrashna Luxman Sarda (accused No. 2); Jagannath Shinde (No. 3), and Abdulrasul Kurbanhusein (No. 4).

JUDGMENT.

In the course of a long judgment Mr. Justice Baker said that the fact of the murder of the two policemen Dada Jafer and Chand Abdulla was not disputed. The question was whether these particular accused had taken part in the murder. Regarding the credibility of the police witnesses, one of the judges (Mr. Madgaonker) differed on the ground that they did not give the names of the accused in their statements to the superior officers when the investigations were started. After considering all the evidence in the case and the arguments advanced by Counsel on both sides, his Lordship throught that while there was some doubt as to the evidence of four constables who hid themselves in the back portion of the chowki there were two constables in mufti who were watching from a shop opposite the scene of the murder. Another police witness in mufti was in the chowki with the two who were murdered, and he also received injuries. He must have seen what was going on, and the omission to mention names of the accused in this witness' case can only be ascribed to fright.

As regards three factory-fitters who also deposed against the accused, there was a discrepancy in their evidence, regarding the place from which they were watching, and this point was used against them by the defence to show that they were tutored by the police to give false evidence.

But in his Lordship's opinion, such a discrepancy indicated that the witnesses were not tutored as alleged by the defence. If they were tutored, the person who tutored them would take care to see that all the witnesses gave the same evidence in all particulars While in this case, whereas one witness said he saw nos 1, 2, and 3, another witness referred to only 1 and 2, while a third witness mentioned two others who were not included in the trial. If the witnesses were tutored, they would be asked to implicate all the four accused.

As regards the private witnesses, two of them were in the crowd near the chowki, and his Lordship was convinced that they were telling what they had seen.

His Lordship then dealt with the defence argument that the accused who were known as leaders in the town and as a matter of common experience, leaders, though they might help financially, would not openly take a prominent in cases of riot like this. But this consideration, his Lordship observed, would not apply in a case like this where police authority had disappeared and the town was in the hands of the mob. There was nothing improbable, therefore, if the accused took a leading part in this case.

Summing up, his Lordship observed that he had eliminated all the evidence which he thought was not reliable, and he had considered all aspects of the case, and he was opinion that the evidence which remained could not be explained away. He had no doubt that all the three accused were guilty, and accordingly he confirmed their sentence.

APPEAL FOR MERCY.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Counsel for accused No. 2 then appealed to his Lordship to award the lesser sentence of transportation, in view of the fact that one High Court judge (Mr. Madgaonker) had expressed a doubt as to the guilt of the accused.

Sir Chimanlal referred to a previous precedent in this High Court a similar case when Mr. Justice Batchelor, who was the referring judge, had awarded transportation instead of death.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, counsel for accused No. 4, also made a similar appeal.

His Lordship said the accused were guilty of a most heinous crime, and he could not agree to counsel's suggestion.

KATHIAWAR DURBAR JAILED.

Given 6 Months Rigorous.

RANPUR, July 30.

Mr. Isani, the Magistrate disposed of Satyagraha cases yesterday. Darbar Sursinghji of Fedra was given 6 months' R. I. and Rs. 300 in the alternative 6 weeks more. Sjt. Nenalal Kothari was given 1 month's R. I. "B" class. Sjt. Ratilal Vaid was asked to fuurnish a bail bond of Rs. 10 or 3 months' R. I. and he chooses the latter alternative.

3 volunteers from Dholera were convicted to 6 months' R. I. each. —Free Press.

CHINESE ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY.

Powers Asked Not To Take Action.

POSITION AT CHANGSHA.

LONDON, July 31.

Shanghai—Martial Law has been proclaimed in Hankow. Japanese, as a precautionary measure, are constructing barbed wire entanglements around their Concession. Two-hundred foreigners spending summer at the hill resort of Kuling, south of Kiukiang, are being evacuated immediately.

Hankow.—British gunboat "Aphis" has arrived here from Changsha with 49, European and American refugees.

"NATIONAL GOVT." ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY.

Nanking.—The Chinese National Government have accepted full responsibility for happenings at Changsha. They have requested the Powers to refrain from taking independent action and expressed conviction of their ability to recapture town in few days.

Shanghai.—The United States gunbat Palos, while patrolling the river near Changsha, was unexpectedly greeted with a hail of lead from a hundred rifles and ten machine guns fired by Communists, ambushed behind shacks and bushes on river bank.

Hundreds of shots rebounded harmlessly from armour plating but five blue jackets were wounded. Palos guns were quickly in action, and silenced the attackers. It is believed that they killed about fifty.—Reuter.

AMRITSAR WOMEN VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

AMRITSAR, July 31.

Srimati Atam Kaur and Srimati Kartar Kaur, Captains of the Lady Volunteers Corps, were arrested under the Picketing Ordinance and removed to the local sub-jail to-day.—A. P.

FOUR MORE BOMBAY MILLS CLOSE.

Seven Mills Extend Notice Period By One Month.

Four more mills were closed down on Friday it being the beginning of the month. Last month the employees of these mills were given notice that owing to overstock of goods the mills would be closed down. Accordingly, the Manekji Petit, Bomanji Petit, Jamshed and Asur mills remained closed, till better times came.

Likewise, the following seven mills which were expected to be closed down from the 1st of August have extended the notice period given to their employees by one month, viz., Moon; Gold Mohur; Kohinoor; Satya, Raghuvanshi; Finlay and Swan.

About 450 workmen of the Ring Department of the David Mill were told to go home on Friday morning as there was no work for them. They demanded their wages immediately, and made some demonstration but the management dispersed them through the aid of the police.

LLOYD GEORGE-CHAMBERLAIN CONSPIRACY.

Why Government Exclude Sir John Simon.

TO GIVE OPPORTUNITY TO N. C. O.'s TO STATE THEIR CASE.

BENN ON "WILL TO PEACE AND WILL TO SUCCESS."

LONDON, July 31.

Sir Austen Chamberlain profited by the motion for second reading of Consolidated Fund Bill, to "make one more appeal" to Government to reconsider their decision regarding the Round Table Conference. He read a letter he had received from Sir John Simon dated July 13 expressing gratitude for the efforts to secure his services at the Round Table Conference.

SAVE INDIA FROM FRIENDS.

The letter proceeded to state: "My deep interest in India and the fact that I have spent my time so long in studying the Indian problem would make the opportunity of serving, welcome if Government so wished. But the Prime Minister stated on Tuesday that there were very strong reasons against it and he to-day declared after consultation with the Viceroy that his was the fixed decision of Government.

PARTY'S NOMINEE.

It is manifest that Government's view will equally apply to my serving, as Liberal friends have pressed me to do, as a party nominee. Having taken up this position, Government cannot withdraw, without outcry arising in certain quarters in India that the Conference will thereby be prejudiced. I desire to do what I can to make the Conference success and must therefore, intervene now. I should not be acting in public interest if I did not facilitate decision which has been announced."

THAT MODEST SIMON!

Sir John Simon continued:

The Simon Commission's Report discharges the heavy duty laid on us by Parliament and if the discharge thereof is regarded as disqualifying us foom participating, there is no course open to us but to acquiescethe. It would be difficult for the report to receive fair and adequate treatment in a Conference including nobody, who can either expound our recommendations with authority, or explain on behalf of the Commission the considerations or evidence which must be weighed before criticism of the report can be regarded as wellfounded.

HIS CONSOLATION.

But I can well understand that by this arrangement it is hoped to attract some Indian element which otherwise might be unwilling to come. In any case, the last thing to which I will consent is to be the subject of a wrangle. If the Conference succeeds, nobody will be better pleased than I. If it fails, nobody shall say that I contributed to its failure. In either event, an opportunity will still remain for the Commissioners to participate in the discussions which must follow."

HE VOWS VENGEANCE.

Sir Austen Chamberlain asserted that Government were wholly responsible for their decision and must accept whatever consequences followed. The absence of members of Commission would make work of the Conference harder and detract from its authority, but when the resultant proposals were submitted to the House they would look forward to the services of the Commissioners' of which the Conference had been deprived by the Government.

BE FAIR TO INDIANS.

Major Graham Pole deprecated any idea being spread that the Conference would be British side versus Indian side. He wanted all parts of the House to give an assurance that Indians would get fair hearing.

SIMON OBSTRUCTING SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Fenner Brockway expressed his gratitude for Sir Simon's letter and thought that Government were right because politically minded India, rightly or wrongly, thought that the Commission and their report were obstructing the way to settlement. Though he regretted that the steps he had advocated had not been taken earlier, Mr. Brockway urged that a settlement was still possible if Government adhered to the declared policy of Labourites of self-Government for India, to grant amnesty to all political prisoners and secure adequate representation of Congress at the Conference.

MILNE AGREES.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne thought it inadvisable to have the authors of the Report sitting at the Conference, discussing matters that might arise out of their own work and the Conference was only the next stage after which the proposals would come before the Parliament. Moreover, the Commissioners had gained position of arbiters of Indian affairs. The strength of their criticisms would come after the Conference. He welcomed Government's decision, but thought that Government had not been sufficiently generous in recording immense gratitude that the House owed to the Commissioners.

NO SLIGHT ON SIMON.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn thought that the interests of India would best be served if little was said, but he was glad that the debate had given him chance of associating himself fully with Sir A. Chamberlain's tribute to the Commission's work. Government's decision was based on the most simple ground that the British should meet Indian delegates with open mind. The Conference would consider the Report and many other matters and members would meet without preconceived plan. The absence of Commissioners from the Conference was perfectly natural and proper. It was entirely a mistake to try to represent it as a slight on them.

OPPORTUNITY TO N. C. O.'s.

Mr. Benn reminded the House that although the Commission had heard much evidence, many sections of Indian opinion had not tendered evidence and the Conference would give them an opportunity of bringing their viewpoint before the British delegates. Concluding, Mr. Benn said that in entering into the Conference, which was a golden opportunity for two people to come together and reach a solution, the Government and members of all Parties entered into it with a will to peace and will to success.

THE LIBERAL CHAMELEON.

Mr. Lloyd George entered a formal protest against Government's course which he said put difficulties in the way of reaching the very agreement desired. He thought that Government's attitude would create a fatal impression on Indian leaders that they had only to resist and Government could be squeezed to any extent. He contended that Government had made mistake after mistake. He felt that the Conference was being manoeuvred towards the objective which had already been determined in India, if not here and which was more than half concealed from English opinion, hoping that when it was reached it might be said "It is too late to return". Mr. Lloyd George urged that the Conference should be free and an open one in which every proposal should be sympathetically considered.

Earl Winterton regretted the Government's action. He said that the Conference would in any way be most difficult. Government had deprived it of the man most likely to find solution.—Reuter.

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